FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1849. [NO. 1651.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

COUNTY CREDITORS.

ALL persons having claims against the County of Cumberland, are hereby notified to have them duly authenticated, and list them with John McLaurin, Clerk of the County Court, on or before the 1st day of February next.

Further notice is hereby given to County Officers, receivers of Public Moneys, That the Committee of Finance for this County will be in session on and after the 1st February, at the Court House, for the purpose of auditing and settling their accounts, as required by law, at which time and place they will appear with their accounts and vouchers.

GURDON DEMING,
DAVID McNEILL,
DANIEL McCORMICK,
Committee of Finance.

Jan'y 15, 1849. 50-2w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us by Note or Account, will please call and settle up by the 15th of February next.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Jan'y 15, 1849. 50-2w

BOSTON LINE of PACKETS.

THE following Vessels will sail regularly between Boston and Wilmington, N. C., viz:

Brig WM. NICKELS, Capt. Jas. Leighton.
Schr. MINNESOTA, Capt. Gilbert Leighton.

The above vessels are of the first class, and are commanded by experienced navigators.

HUNTING & TUFTS,
Boston.
HARRISS & DRAKE,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 11, 1849. 50-3m

500,000 *Bricks Wanted.*

ON Saturday the 27th instant, contracts for making FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND Bricks will be let out at the Tyson Mineral Springs, in Anson county.

A. B. SMITH.

Jan. 15, 1849. 50-3w

NOTICE.

ON the 30th inst., I will offer for Sale at my Plantation, East side of Cape Fear River, 18 miles North of Fayetteville, my stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, and Hogs; a quantity of Corn, Fodder, Oats, and Rye; Timber Wagon, Carts, and Farming Tools. Also, will be offered for hire, several Negroes: men, women, and boys.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Jan. 12, 1849. 50-2w

GARDEN SEEDS.

WE have received our annual supply of Landreth's celebrated GARDEN SEEDS, warranted genuine, and of the crop of 1848.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan'y 15, 1849. 50-3w

UNITED STATES'
Wholesale Clothing Warehouse!!

LEWIS & HANFORD,
Nos. 252 & 256 Pearl Street,
(Between Fulton st. and Burling Slip,)
NEW YORK,
HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTHING
IN THE
UNITED STATES,
Adapted to the Southern and Southwestern Markets!!

In the article of
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
We keep an endless variety.
ALSO THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL CLOTHING
AND
COVERED HATS
In the World.
Plain and Fashionable Clothing, of all kinds.
LEWIS & HANFORD,
Nos. 252 & 256 Pearl St.

Jan'y 12, 1849. 50-10w

Almanacs! Almanacs! Almanacs!

DR. D. JAYNE would respectfully inform the public, that he publishes annually, for gratuitous distribution, by himself and all his Agents, an Almanac, called

Jayne's Medical Almanac and Guide to Health.

The calculations for this Almanac are made with great care and accuracy and for five different Latitudes and Longitudes, so as to make them equally useful as a Calendar in every part of the United States and British North America. They are printed on good paper, and with handsome new type, and are neatly bound, and besides being the neatest and most accurate Calendar printed in the United States, they contain a large amount of valuable information, suited to the wants of all, and of that kind too, which cannot be found in books.

His CATALOGUE OF DISEASES, with remarks and directions for their removal, is really invaluable, and make them welcome visitors in every house they enter. Every family should possess at least one of these Annuals. His Almanac for 1849 is now ready for distribution, of which he designs to publish at least TWO MILLIONS, in order that every family in the United States and British America may be furnished with a copy.

Families can obtain these Almanacs GRATIS of SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent for the sale of Dr. Jayne's celebrated Family Medicines.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 11, 1849. 50-3w

JUST RECEIVED.

150 CASKS superior unslacked LIME. For sale by

H. LEETE.

Dec. 2, 1848. 35tf

Protection Insurance Company.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

RALEIGH MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the first of January.

Tuition payable in advance.

Applications for admission may be made to

J. M. LOVEJOY, Principal.

Raleigh, Dec. 13. 46-9w

PRESERVE THE UNION!

NEW GOODS,

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

W. B. & T. S. JORDAN

HAVING recently purchased the entire Lot and Store-house, extensively known as

McCALLUM'S STORE,

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are now permanently located at that place, where they intend carrying on the mercantile business more extensively than ever, having for their motto—"Rigid economy, with small profits—accommodation, with honest principles, and a *nimble sixpence, with punctual payments.*" They beg leave to return their sincere thanks to a generous public for the *distinguished* patronage already bestowed on them, hoping, by a judicious management, to merit a continuance of the same. They are now receiving direct from Charleston, the cheapest, best selected and most desirable Stock of Goods ever kept in this section of country, consisting as follows:

A varied assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' most approved Dress Goods, of the latest French, European, and Mexican styles and shades; together with some ten or twelve different styles of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Hose; Ready-made Clothing, of good materials and insured workmanship, consisting of the latest cuts of Cloaks, Over-coats, Sack, Hunting and Dress Coats; Vests and Pantaloons, of every shape and grade.

Also, a general assortment of Glass, China, and Crockery Ware, some of which are in sets, and are unsurpassed for beauty.

Also, a very heavy stock of Groceries, comprising the various qualities of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea, Fish, Iron, Salt, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery in abundance.

Also, a judicious selection of Confectionery, of every description kept in a country store.

A general assortment of Bridles, Saddles, Martingales, Harness, Upper and Sole Leather.

They are also Agents for many of the PATENT MEDICINES now in use, noted for the cure of many diseases common in our climate.

All of the above goods they offer to the public *exceedingly low for cash*, or to punctual dealers, on time.

Then good people, far and near,
Who have your "*wambs and conlds*,"
Come, there is nothing e'er to fear,
In looking at our goods.

McCallum's Store, Montgomery county, } 46-6w
Dec 8, 1848.

VALUABLE LAND for sale.

BEING determined to remove to the West, I will sell on a credit of 12 and 18 months, at the Plantation on which I reside, 10 miles East of Carthage in Moore county, over 3000 acres of Land on the waters of Crain's Creek, and 2000 acres on the waters of Little River. The land on Crain's Creek is all adjoining, and will be sold in four different tracts. There is about 250 acres of fresh Land, in a high state of cultivation, suited to the culture of all kinds of Produce made in this section of the State. The Land is well timbered and well watered, with a very healthy situation and a good Stand for a Store. The tract on Little River is well timbered, suited for making lumber and turpentine, with two good mill seats on never failing streams, near enough to the River to send the lumber or timber to market.

Those wishing to purchase any of the above named Lands, would do well to come and see the land before the day of sale, which they can do by calling on the proprietor. The sale will commence on the 24th day of January 1849, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

At the same time and place, I will hire out 15 or 20 likely Negroes, among them several mechanics.

I will sell at the same time several Horses and Stock of all kinds, House Furniture, Corn and Forage, and several other articles too tedious to mention.

DUGALD McDUGALD.

Moore county, Dec. 11, 1848. 46ts

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE.
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains: 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

MINIATURE PAINTING.

MISS NEWBY begs leave to announce that she is prepared to take MINIATURES, on Ivory, for those who may desire them, and flatters herself she will be able to give satisfaction.

She may be found at the residence of Mrs. Cochran, on Green street, near Eccles's Bridge, where Specimens may be seen, terms made known, &c. Oct. 2, 1848.

LARGE SALE OF GOODS
AT AUCTION.

THE copartnership of John Huske & Son being dissolved, the Subscriber will, on the 6th February, proceed to sell the entire STOCK OF GOODS.

The Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Nails, &c. &c. The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold.

JAS. HUSKE, Surviving Partner
of John Huske & Son.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.

Jan'y 5, 1849. 49ts

☞ The terms of sale will be 3, 4, 6, and 12 months' credit. Particulars at the sale.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Am. Almanac, 1849; the Psalmist; Xenophon's Anabasis; Smiley's Arithmetic; Collot's series of French Books; Gulliver's Travels; Æsop's Fables; Combe's Physiology.

Lube's Equity Pleading; Stephen on Pleading; The Amaranth, 1849; Friendship's Offering, 1849; The Snow Flake, 1849; The Garland, 1849.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 8.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being much in want of money, earnestly requests all those indebted to him either by Note or Account, to call and settle the same without delay. By so doing they will greatly oblige the undersigned, as his necessities are urgent and pressing.

M. N. LEARY.

Fayetteville, January 8, 1849. 49-3w

Fayetteville Commission and Forwarding House.

ANY article sent to J. R. WHITAKER, in Fayetteville, N. C., to sell on Commission, or to Forward, shall be promptly attended to, and an account of sales remitted punctually, as soon as sold. All who favor me with their custom may rest assured that I will use every means in my power to sell quick and to the best advantage.

Dec. 30, 1848. 49-4w

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM desirous of selling the Lands on which I reside, containing about Eleven Hundred Acres, situated on the West side of Little Pee Dee, 15 miles above where the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road will cross that stream. Productive soil, adapted to the cultivation of Corn or Cotton,—a fine Reed range, fenced,—good water and a healthy situation, are some of the inducements. The terms will be made accommodating to an approved purchaser.

MALCOM CLARK.

Marlboro'ville, S. C., Jan. 2, 1849. 49-6wpd

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having associated his son NATHAN with him in business, it will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of H. Branson & Son.

H. BRANSON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are earnestly requested to call and settle without delay. All those failing to do so will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Officer.

H. BRANSON.

Jan'y 1, 1849. 48-1m

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly belonging to the Estate of Thos. Hooper, situated on Person street, next above the Bank of Cape Fear. For terms, apply to W. A. Huske,

THOS. C. HOOPER.

Dec. 15, 1848. 46tf

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard, Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to

J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.

Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

NEW STOCK OF
Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

SCHOOL, LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, AND
Miscellaneous BOOKS,

Letter, Cap and Bill Paper. Blank Books of all kinds, Pocket and Pen Knives, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, Quills, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ink Stands of all kinds, Mathematical Instruments, Letter and Note Envelopes, Drawing Pencils, Motto Wafers, Sealing Wax, Note Paper, Backgammon Boards, Visiting Cards, Bristol Boards, Perforated Paper, Boxes Paints, Indelible Ink, Card Cases, Ivory Folders, Pencil Points, Tooth Brushes, Thermometers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

August 16.

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Judith Cagle, *vs.* Solomon Hathcock and David Kendall, Executors of Benj'a Cagle, deceased, Adeline Cagle, Sarah Cagle, and others.

Bill to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Lindsey F. Finch, Wellington Finch, John B. Rowland, and Green R. Rowland, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendants to be and appear before his Honor, at the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Stanly aforesaid, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the first Monday in March, then and there to plead to, answer, or demur to said Bill of Complaint, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. H. Treadwell, Clerk and Master in our said Court of Equity, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1848.

47] J. H. TREADWELL, C. M. E.

LAW BOOKS.

East's Reports, 16 vols in 8.
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.
Daniell's Chancery Pleading and Practice, 3 vols.
Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.
Story's Equity Pleadings.
" On Bailments.
" Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.
" On Bills of Exchange.
" On Promissory Notes.
Brown's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Equity Draftsman, by Hughes.
Chitty on Bills.
" " Contracts.
" " Criminal Law, 3 vols.
" Blackstone.
Tillinghast's Adams on Equitment
Lawyer's Common Place Book.
Smith on Contracts.
" Leading Cases, 2 vols.
Greenleaf on Evidence, 2 vols.
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence.
Archbold's Criminal Pleading.
" Nisi Prius.
Broom's Legal Maxims.
Mitford's Pleadings.
Stephen on Pleading.
Lube's Equity Pleading.
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction.
Gresley's Equity Evidence.
Oliver's Conveyancing.
Iredell's Digest, 3 vols.
" Digested Manual.
American Leading Cases, 1st and 2d vols.
Swain's Justice.
Form Books.

E. J. HALE.

October 14, 1848.

DR. MARTIN'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (MD.) June 22, 1847.

Dr. Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases; one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhoderick Earickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent. Yours,

SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

POWHATTEN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost everything I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Shane & Co.,) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.

JOSEPH CLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846.

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.

Yours with respect,

(Signed) JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.

October 26, 1848. 39-eowY

"F. F. POND'S"
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT.

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy, for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal or external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price, 25 Cents per Bottle.

The following important Letter is from the pen of the Hon. John C. Spencer, late Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. It will doubtless be read with interest and profit, as it has reference to a new and important discovery, recently brought before the public by Mr. T. F. Pond, of Utica, N. Y., and is termed "Pond's Pain Destroyer and Healing Extract."—A gentleman, speaking of Mr. Spencer's "exalted talents, mature experience, and sound judgment," says, "Such a person would not give his certificate in favor of *any* medicine, unless he was imperatively urged to it by the most benevolent considerations." And what does he say of "Pond's Extract!"

ALBANY, June 17, 1848.

Dear Sir: I have no ambition to be classed among those who so freely give their certificates in favor of new medicines, and I acknowledge some reluctance in appearing in that character. But, upon reflection, I am convinced it is a duty to humanity, and to the cause of Medical Science, to state publicly what I have so freely communicated to my friends and acquaintances. I know the article from which the liquid is obtained, and can affirm that it is a simple and pure extract, with no other foreign ingredient than some alcohol which is added merely for the purpose of preserving it. The shrub from which the liquid is obtained, is described by the works on Botany, as being astringent and refrigerent. The liquid has great specific gravity. In the vial, it is very cold. Its general specific quality is that of a sedative.—Its effect in calming and quieting nervous agitation, is surprising. It is a remedy perfectly invaluable;—and is so gently astringent, so soothing, and so healing that it cannot injure.

In August last, I became acquainted with the article, and from that time to this I have used and given away to physicians and others, to be used and tried, more than a gallon of the Extract; being so impressed with its efficacy, that I was desirous of subjecting it to the most rigid tests, and to extend the knowledge of its virtues. It *cures*, not merely relieves, all sorts of aches, pains, and inflammations, when it can be applied directly to the diseased parts.

Wonderful Cure upon himself.

It has another effect still more surprising; it not only entirely reduces inflammations, and heals sores of all kinds, but it gives *new flesh*—healthy flesh. Some ten years since, I accidentally broke the first joint of one of my fingers. After the flesh and outer skin healed, the ichor (or thin watery humor) rose under the skin and formed a painful tumor; so painful that I was compelled to seek the best medical advice which the country afforded, for relief. But the science and skill of the Faculty were employed in vain to effect a cure. The tumor was frequently punctured, affording a temporary relief; but a troublesome sore always followed. Under the advice of some of the Faculty, lunar caustic has been applied, with merely temporary effects. Under other surgeons, the sore has been cut to the bone, all the ichor discharged, and simple cerate applied—but in a few months the tumor would again appear, with aggravated pain. It was in this condition when, by the advice of a friend, I applied a little of the Liquid externally to the tumor. In the space of *one minute* the pain abated; and in *ten minutes*, on another application of the liquid, it disappeared entirely. I continued the application three or four times a day for a week, when the finger was entirely healed—a healthy skin, and sound flesh formed at the joint, and it became, and has been ever since, as sound as any other finger. Realising as I do the wonderful properties of this medicine in my own experience, effecting in the space of one week what the highest medical skill was unable to accomplish in ten years, and knowing also that such have been its uniform effects in other cases equally hopeless, I can hardly express the degree of estimation in which I hold the Extract—or the growing conviction of its general usefulness, the more I use it myself, or witness its effects upon others.

Cure of Tooth-Ache.

It has *cured*, not merely stopped, the pain in tooth-ache. By rubbing some externally on the face and gums, and inserting some of it on cotton wool in the cavity of a carious double tooth, *instant* relief was given—and upon repeating the application a few minutes after, the pain *entirely ceased.*

Arresting Bleeding, and Healing Deep Cuts.

My gardener cut his hand with a pruning knife, deep in the flesh. The first effect, on applying the Extract, was to stanch the bleeding better than any styptic I ever saw applied—and after two or three applications by washing the wound, a complete cure was effected, and in an almost incredibly short space of time.

Cure of Sore Throat.

Lately I caught a cold which settled in my throat, making it sore and raw internally, and inflaming the tonsils so as to render swallowing very painful. By washing the parts internally with a small brush dipped in the liquid, immediate relief from the pain followed—and by a few more applications, the soreness disappeared, and the inflammation entirely subsided. This was accomplished in one day and night; and such would appear to be its uniform effect in cases of acute inflammation, when it is properly applied.

Cure of Scalds and Burns.

In cases of burns by scalding or by any heated substance, I have seen the liquid applied, and it has in every instance immediately relieved the pain; and by two or three applications has effected a cure in an hour or two, and prevented any blister or rupture of the skin. Some of these were cases of very severe burns—and some of them occurred on my own person.

Effects in cases of Rheumatism.

It has been very successfully applied to a case of Rheumatism, where the feet were very sore, painful, and tender. In twenty-four hours the patient was able to walk about with perfect ease, and entirely relieved. When the rheumatic affections are near the surface, so as to be accessible to the Extract, I think it will be found an unfailing remedy.

Quieting Nerves, dispelling Fever, cleaning Tongue, and easy Breathing.

As to its effect when administered internally, I can speak from very close and minute observation, particularly in the case of my father, whose disease produced a violent and continued fever. Early in October last, his physicians had abandoned his case as entirely hopeless, and were prescribing mere palliatives; and among them, morphine, to produce sleep, and if possible to check the fever. This, however, was attended with so much perspiration, and with the other known effects of that medicine, that it was believed to do more injury than good. The Extract was administered in doses of five drops in water, every two hours. After the second dose, he expressed himself wonderfully relieved, and said a great change had come over him. Certain it is, the feverish symptoms gradually diminished, and finally about the eighth day, seemed to have entirely disappeared. It seemed to have all the good effects of the morphine in calming his nerves, and enabled him to sleep and to breathe easy, without any of its bad effects. His tongue, which had been in a most horrid condition, became clear and healthy. Subsequently, doses of aconite were given to repress the fever, all outer palliatives having been resorted to without any benefit, and when the aconite failed, I again administered this Extract, with the concurrence of the attending physician, but gave it in smaller doses of three drops in every two hours. These were equally as efficacious as the large quantity. I have detailed the apparent effects of the liquid to enable competent medical men to determine the nature, quality, and mode of operating, of the powerful medicine you are manufacturing.

Chief Justice Spencer—Cure of his Fever Sores, and protracting his Life.

The Extract was very freely used by my father, the late Chief Justice Spencer, during his late illness, with the most happy results, in a case so fatal as his disease. Indeed, I feel confident that it was the MEANS OF PRESERVING HIS LIFE several months, and that he might have been restored to perfect health, so far as he was affected by inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, could it have been possible to apply the Extract directly to the seat of his disease.

While in attendance upon him, the liquid was applied to some very bad Fever Sores that had formed around his mouth, and to an equally bad sore on his back, caused by sitting upon an ill constructed chair. These were all healed and cured in the course of ten days.

Sore Eyes and Palpitation of the Heart.

I ought to state that one or two drops in a tablespoonful of water, have, in several cases, relieved Weak and Sore Eyes, and entirely cured them. I have also seen it used internally, in a case of Palpitation of the Heart, supposed to proceed from nervous derangement, which one dose of twenty drops in a tea-spoonful of water relieved in half an hour.

Cure of Dysentery.

Doct. Peck, to whom I gave some of the liquid, informed me that he used it successfully in some cases of Dysentery, by giving it internally.

Mr. Spencer's general opinion of the Medicine.

After what I have stated, you will not be surprised at the declaration of my opinion and firm conviction, that the liquid prepared by you is one of the most invaluable discoveries in the medical art, of modern times. Your ob't servant,

JOHN C. SPENCER.

For Sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138, Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliot, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson co., N. C.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore co., N. C.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, do. do.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.

A few days since, in the Senate, Mr. Shepard submitted a Report from the Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Governor, in relation to the Colonial and Revolutionary History of North Carolina, accompanied by the following highly interesting letter from Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister at London, to the Hon. David L. Swain, of this State. The letter is as follows:

99 EATON SQUARE, LONDON, 4th July, 1848.

My Dear Sir: I hold it of good augury, that your letter of the 12th of June reached me by the Herman, just in time to be answered this morning.

You may be sure that I have spared no pains to discover in the British State Paper Office a copy of the Resolves of the Committee of Mecklenburg; and with entire success. A glance at the Map will show you that, in those days, the traffic of that part of N. Carolina took a southerly direction, and people in Charleston, and sometimes even in Savannah, knew what was going on in "Charlotte Town," before Governor Martin. The first account of "*the extraordinary Resolves by the people in Charlotte Town, Mecklenburg County,*" was sent over to England by Sir Jas. Wright, then Governor of Georgia, in a letter of the 20th of June, 1775. The newspaper thus transmitted is still preserved, and is the number 498 of the South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal, Tuesday, June 13, 1775. I read the Resolves, you may be sure, with reverence, and immediately obtained a copy of them; thinking myself the sole discoverer. I do not send you the copy, as it is identically the same with the paper which you enclosed to me, but I forward to you a transcript of the entire letter of James Wright. The newspaper seems to have reached him after he had finished his despatch, for the paragraph relating to it is added in his own handwriting, the former part of the letter being written by a Secretary or Clerk.

I have read a great many papers relating to the Regulators; and am having copies made of a large number. Your own State ought to have them all, and the expense would be for the State insignificant, if it does not send an Agent on purpose. A few hundred dollars would copy all you need from the State Paper Office on all North Carolina topics. The Regulators are, on many accounts, important. Their complaints were well founded, and were so acknowledged, though their oppressors were only nominally punished. They form the connecting link between resistance to the Stamp Act, and the movement of 1775; and they also played a glorious part in taking possession of the Mississippi valley, towards which they were carried irresistibly by their love of independence. It is a mistake, if any have supposed that the Regulators were cowed down by their defeat at the Alamance. Like the mammoth, they shook the bolt from their brow and crossed the mountains.

I shall always be glad to hear from you, and to be of use to you or your State.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE BANCROFT.

D. L. SWAIN, Esq., Chapel Hill, N. Carolina."

The above letter establishes the fact beyond all question, *that Independence was first proclaimed at Charlotte, Mecklenburg North Carolina, in May* 1775.

The letter of Sir James Wright, referred to by Mr. Bancroft, closes as follows: "By the enclosed paper, your Lordship will see the extraordinary Resolves of the people of Charlotte Town, in Mecklenburg County; and I should not be surprised if the same should be done every where else."

Standard.

Terrific Theory.—Professor Silliman mentions the fact, that in boring the Artesian wells in Paris, the temperature of the earth increased at the rate of one degree for every fifty feet towards the centre.—Reasoning from causes known to exist, he says:

That the whole interior portion of the earth, or at least a great part of it, is an ocean of melted rock, agitated by violent winds, though I dare not affirm it, is still rendered highly probable by the phenomena of volcanoes. The facts connected with their eruption have been ascertained and placed beyond a doubt. How, then, are they to be accounted for? The theory prevalent some years since, that they are caused by the combustion of immense coal beds, is perfectly puerile, and is entirely abandoned. All the coal in the world would not afford fuel enough for a single capital exhibition of Vesuvius. We must look higher than this, and I have but little doubt that the whole rests on the action of electric and galvanic principles which are constantly in operation in the earth.

Lyell does not regard the theory as founded on any sufficient data, which teaches the doctrine that the whole earth is a mass of melted rock, except a crust of a few miles in thickness, as an outer covering. True, there are over three hundred active volcanoes known to exist; but these are more likely to be strictly local and limited in their extent downward and laterally, than the outlets of one continuous mass of liquid minerals, reaching from the earth's centre to the base of these volcanic cones. Professor Silliman encourages the comforting opinion that the fragile shell on which we live is from one to two hundred miles thick, and little likely to burst asunder and let us drop into the boiling iron and granite.

N. O. Picayune.

Canals and Railroads of Pennsylvania.—According to the Annual Report of the Board of Canal Commissioners, the total gross receipts for motive power, tolls, &c., on all the State improvements for the year ending November 30, 1848, were $1,553,344; and the total expenses, inclusive of the salaries, &c., of the Commissioners, $1,072,537 64; leaving a net balance of profit to the State of $480,806 36. The tolls received on coal amounted to $232,932 93; on iron $121,177 44; on flour and grain $78,836 62. The following is the estimate of the Board of the expenses and receipts for 1849:—expenses, $830,117; receipts $1,700,000; leaving a net profit of $891,882.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SCHENECTADY AND SARATOGA PLANK ROAD.

A new and rather novel improvement in constructing roads is rapidly developing the resources of the agricultural districts in our State—bringing into play the enterprise of our farmers and giving them advantages for travel little short of railroads; and in a manner particularly adapted to their accommodation, and at a comparatively small rate of expense. *Plank Roads can be made, as a general rule, for about the year's interest of a well made railroad.* About one hundred companies have already been formed, or are about being formed, to construct these roads in various parts of the State of New York. The time is coming when most of the roads of the State and Union, where there is any considerable amount of travel, and timber reasonable, *will be planked.* Thus far every plank road made in this State has fully equalled, if not exceeded, the expectation of its projectors. The fact that a pair of horses can with ease, and with increased speed, carry double the weight on a plank road that they can on the best common roads, without any other consideration, settles their value. When the roads are bad, as they usually are spring and fall, four times the weight can be taken on plank roads at such seasons that can be taken on common roads. The farmer can go to market at all times when he cannot work his farm on account of the weather, or from other causes; and when other roads are impassable he can trot off with his pair of horses, and two tons weight, and return (living some 15 or 20 miles distant from market) the same day; while with a bad road, taking the same weight, would require several days, besides great wear and tear of horses, and wagons, and harness; in fact leaving little return after deducting expenses.—This is no fanciful calculation; it has been fully proved. This improvement will bring up the value of farms within reach of markets, which have been greatly depressed by the low price of land at the West. The convenience of getting the produce of the farm to market, will enable the farmer of the East better to compete with the farmer of the West, although the cost of land is so much less at the West. The expense of distant transportation will serve to confirm the value of farms near the great markets. Our new States, until they have more money, should go to work constructing plank roads—they will for a long time answer the purpose of railroads, except on the great and central thoroughfares. Michigan should be wide awake on the subject.

A plank road is to be immediately built between the city of Schenectady and the village of Saratoga Springs, passing through the thriving village of Ballston Spa. If the materials can be procured in season, the calculation is to have the road built and ready in time for the pleasure travel of the present year, so that travellers from all quarters of our land can carry home accounts of it.

The press cannot be too diligent in calling public attention to these roads. At the South, where timber is cheap, and the common roads execrable, they will be of great value; indeed, in every part of our Union they can be constructed to great advantage—giving employment to the laboring classes; increased value to real estate; and a good investment to stockholders. It is an improvement beneficial to all classes. Some fear has been expressed that the timber of the country would be exhausted by the rage for plank roads; but such will not be the case. These roads will be constructed so as to lead to those districts where the timber is now ready, but of little or no value to any one, or the land on which it grows, on account of the expense of getting it to market. These plank roads are about to open

North Carolina Legislature.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the 14th, when the Resolutions offered by the Select Committee as a Substitute for those of Mr. Steele came up, Mr. Barringer moved their indefinite postponement, and addressed the House as follows:

In making this motion, Mr. Speaker, I conscientiously believe that I am discharging a high public duty to the people of North Carolina.

From their first introduction into this Hall to the present moment, these Resolutions have proved a fire-brand in our midst. They have greatly delayed the public business, and have caused nothing but bitterness and asperity of feeling. For myself, I am not opposed to their passage. I voted for them on their second reading and may vote for them again, if this motion does not prevail. But, sir, these Resolutions have assumed a party character, and their passage under existing circumstances can do no good under the sun.—Gentlemen on both sides of this Hall may disclaim party as much as they please; may talk eternally about patriotism and the rights of the South; but, sir, it is manifest now, (if we have not before seen it) that party and nothing but party lies at the bottom of this whole proceeding. Yes, sir, the pride of party, the triumph of party, and the thirst for party vengeance, slumber beneath all your patriotism! The rights of the South have nothing to do with it. It is a waste of the public time for party purposes. And the man who stands up here to convince *me*, or this House to the contrary, is himself blind to the truth.

Sir, the age of virtuous politics is past—

"We are deep in that of cold pretence;
Patriots are grown too shrewd to be sincere
And we too wise to trust them."

For one, sir, I have had no part nor lot in this business. I have ever opposed the discussion of political questions on this floor. Our constituents did not send us here for that purpose. We and they have had enough of party strife here and elsewhere. I deprecate it on this floor, as the blighting curse to all our hopes of ever elevating the character of our State. It has already proven to North Carolina the source of "woes unnumbered."

Look, sir, at the state of things now before us. Measures of the very last importance to the welfare of our people, have been lying on your table for weeks, wholly unconsidered. Why, sir? to make way for this miserable party struggle.

Mr. Speaker, I have heretofore not interfered—I have neither moved nor spoken on this subject, but sir, I can forbear no longer. I would to God, sir, the scenes witnessed in this Hall on Thursday night last, could be blotted from our remembrance, and wiped out from the annals of the State! If this discussion is continued, they may be repeated. To prevent their recurrence, and in order that we may proceed with the public business, I make this motion. My sole desire is to get rid of this perplexing question. I call, sir, for the ayes and noes—the country can then see who delays the work of legislation, and who not.

Mr. Barringer withdrew temporarily, his motion to indefinitely postpone, in order to allow Mr. Stanly to offer the following substitute for the 4th Resolution.

4. *Resolved*, That the enactment of any law by Congress, which shall directly or indirectly deprive the citizens of any of the States, of the right of emigrating with their slave property into any of the Territories of the United States, and of exercising ownership over the same, while in said Territories, will be an act of gross injustice and wrong, and that the efforts of the Abolitionists to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia or the States, deserves our severest reprehension, and should call forth the earnest and prompt disapprobation of every friend of the Union; and *further Resolved*, that the enactment of any law by Congress, which shall directly or indirectly deprive the citizens of any of the States, of the right of emigrating into any of the Territories of the United States, and of exercising ownership over the same, while in said territories, will be the exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution, and never contemplated by the framers thereof.

Mr. S. said, that his object was to have all that the 4th Resolution had in it and more—as the Resolution of the Committee stood, nothing was said as to the District of Columbia. The Committee seem to have forgotten that the Abolitionists were interfering with the District. And the substitute of Mr. S. supplied the omission of the Committee, and placed the resolution in such form, that those who admitted the power of Congress, could be able to express their disapprobation of the efforts of the Abolitionists in wishing to exclude the people of the South from the Territories, and to vote separately on the question of constitutional power.

I wish it understood, Mr. Speaker, that I appeal to no "magnanimity." If the Democratic party will act as Southern men should act, and accept my substitute, we can stand together as Southern men on a common platform. We can express our disapprobation of the improper attempt to exclude our people from the Territories, and those of us who think that Congress has the constitutional power, can vote upon that question alone.

Now, sir, before I vote for the motion to postpone indefinitely, I wish to inquire of the gentleman from Rockingham (Mr. Courts) whether he will accept my substitute, for the whole Resolution Yesterday, he wanted on this to "soar above all party" and one amendment of mine omitted the "high sublime ground," the constitutional question. Now sir, I have put that in: will the gentleman now support it, or will he and his friends still make this a party question? (Mr. Courts afterwards said he would, if others on the Committee would.)

Mr. Stanly said he would take up no more of the time of the House, if the Democratic party would accept of this; he desired nothing more as to the 4th Resolution—as to the others he would without debate, move to make some amendments to the phraseology.

But, Mr. S. said, that if this was refused, if the Democratic party would insist on forcing down these Resolutions and nothing but these—then, said Mr. S., I appeal to no magnanimity. If the attempt is made, if the gentleman from Rockingham and his friends still insist on making this a party question, I must say, "lay on McDuff," "I ask no favors, and shrink from no responsibility." I shall fight against all party resolutions—let the responsibility lie on those who refuse to amend this 4th Resolution; let the responsibility of wasting time rest on those who still press the consideration of these questions on us.

The gentleman from Cumberland has said these are no party Resolutions. Mr. Speaker, I still contend I have proven they are party resolutions. As I said before, the Editorial in the last Standard and the remarks of my friend from Craven, (Mr. Stevenson) prove they are party resolutions. That gentleman, in remarks made on this floor, compared the Whig party to a man thrown down in a fight, and his antagonist, the Democratic party, over him and about to gouge him. And he also said by way of illustration, that if the yeas and nays were not called, it would be a magnanimous act on the part of the Democracy. Now, sir, I do not admit the Whig party is down—but if the Democratic party think they are and say so, they must not blame us for fighting off, to prevent gouging. Again, sir, why is reference made to the "Mexican Preamble," as my estimable friend from Craven calls it? Why does he, in a spirit of exultation, proclaim, that if we will beg off, he will be magnanimous—though we do not deserve such generosity? And yet my friend from Cumberland, so "plausible and strengthy" as he is, says these are no party resolutions.

Now, sir, if gentlemen on the other side will agree to substitute this for the 4th resolution, which is stronger than the original, I will feel that I have discharged my duty—if they will not, though I will not offer any embarrassing Resolutions, as to Mr. Polk's approval of the Oregon bill, and the votes of David S. Reid, J. J. McKay, and J. R. J. Daniel, on the Oregon bill, yet I shall pursue such a course as I think proper, in resisting the attempt of the Democratic party, to make this great question a party issue.

On this there was a short discussion between Messrs. Stanly, Dobbin and Courts.

Mr Barringer renewed his motion, pending which, the House took recess.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 15.

Mr. Shepard presented the resolutions on slavery, now pending in the House of Commons, which passed their first reading, and made the special order for 11 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow.

Mr. Gilmer presented the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, in the contested election pending between Hugh Waddell and John Berry, from Orange County, the 37th Senatorial District, the sense of the Senate on the question whether bargainers in deeds of Trust, Trustees and *cestui que trusts* had a constitutional right to vote, will shorten, if not determine the inquiry.

Be it Resolved, That all the votes of bargainers, in deeds of trust, heretofore given to either of the parties, are illegal.

Be it further Resolved, That all the votes of Trustees in deeds of trust, given as aforesaid, are illegal.

Be it further Resolved, That all the votes of *cestui que trusts*, given as aforesaid, are illegal.

Mr. Murchison, a bill to incorporate Lafayette Division, of the order of the Sons of Temperance, in Fayetteville, which passed its first reading.

The following passed their second and third reading: To exempt wardens of the Poor and County Trustees from Militia duty; [Mr. Kendall moved to strike out County Trustees. Carried.] To incorporate the Clay Mining Company; to regulate the duties of Sheriffs; to regulate the taking of depositions to be read as evidence in other States.

The Common School bill was taken up on its third reading.

After various amendments, and striking out the Section providing for General Superintendant, Mr. Shepard moved to lay the bill upon the table, which prevailed, and it accordingly died the death.

The bill to provide for the transfer of the Internal Improvement fund to the public Treasury, was taken up. Mr. Albright moved to strike out the second section, which provides for the dissolution of the Internal Improvement board; which prevailed.

The bill was then opposed by Mr. Woodfin, and rejected. The bill to amend Chapter 34 Revised Statutes, entitled crimes and punishments, was read the second time and passed, Ayes 34, Noes 7. The bill then passed its third reading.—[Provides that instead of fine and imprisonment for keeping Faro Banks, the offender shall be liable to 39 lashes on his bare back, and to be discharged on payment of cost.]

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Moye called up the Common School bill, when Mr. Speight moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert a substitute which he offered. Laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Patterson gave notice of an intention to move a reconsideration of the vote by which the second section was stricken out of the original bill.

A number of Private Bills were passed, and then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Stanly introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to inform the House if the building for the Deaf and Dumb has been completed according to the Act of the last General Assembly. Adopted.

Mr. Doak, presented a bill to amend Revised Statutes, concerning Retail Merchants and Jewellers. Referred. Mr. Dobbin, a bill to amend 24th Chap. Rev. Stat. Referred. Mr. Mebane, a bill for the improvement of the Public road between Raleigh and Hillsborough. Passed first reading.

Mr. Mebane from the Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of citizens of Guilford, concerning tax on dogs, reported a bill carrying out the prayer of the petitioners, which passed its 1st reading.

Mr. Satterthwaite, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably to the bill to incorporate Justices of the Peace in certain cases. On motion of Mr. Martin, the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Stevenson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably to the bill to amend the Revised Statutes, concerning the draining of Swamp Lands and creating a fund for Common Schools. The bill did *not* pass second reading. Also a bill to prevent the selling or giving away of spiritous liquors at or near places of public worship. Passed first reading.

Mr. Rayner from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably to the bill supplemental to the bill for the improvement of Deep and Cape Fear Rivers above Fayetteville. Mr. McClanahan addressed the House in favor of the passage of the bill. The vote on the bill was 49 in the affirmative, to 54 in the negative.

Mr. Rayner, reported favorably to the bill to lay off a road in the county of Yancey. Also, favorably to the bill to open and improve the road from the Tennessee line to Burnsville. The bill did *not* pass; 55 Nays, 48 Yeas.

The bill to incorporate the N. C. Railroad Company was taken up, to which Mr. Barringer offered a substitute, being the bill introduced by Mr. Ashe, in the Senate. Messrs. Caldwell of Burke, and Barringer spoke briefly in support of the substitute; and Mr. Mebane in favor of the original bill. Mr. Jones, of Rowan, addressed the House in support of the substitute.

Mr. Williams moved to lay the bill on the table and make it the order of the day for to-morrow at 3 o'clock. Carried.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the engrossed bill concerning the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the bill was made the order of the day for 11 o'clock Wednesday.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Alamance, was put upon its third reading.

Mr. McDade offered an amendment to the first section, to leave it to the people of Orange. Adopted, and the bill as amended, passed its third reading.

The bill to provide for the establishment of a Medical Board in and for the State of North Carolina, was next taken up, when Mr. Martin moved its indefinite postponement. Messrs. Keene and Stanly spoke against, and Mr. Taylor, of Nash, for indefinite postponement.

The question was taken on the motion of indefinite postponement, and decided in the negative, 54 to 45.

Mr. Dixon moved to strike out Duplin. Lost.

Mr. Ballard offered an amendment, to the effect that no one should present himself before the Board who was not a graduate of some Medical College. Rejected.

Mr. Mebane offered a substitute for the bill, which was likewise rejected.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative 53 to 52, the Speaker (Mr. Jones of Orange) giving the casting vote.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan'y 16.

After some unimportant business, a debate occurred on a motion by Mr. Gilmer to make his resolutions in relation to the Contested Election the order for this afternoon.

The debate was interrupted by the hour for the Special Order, Mr. Shepard's resolutions on Slavery, (the same as those in the other House.)

Mr. Shepard offered an amendment to the fourth resolution, so as to embrace the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia, which was adopted.

Mr. Shepard then spoke at length in favor of the resolutions.

The 1st, 2d, and 3d resolutions then passed their 2d reading unanimously, 48 votes. The 4th—Ayes 44, Noes 2, Messrs. Albright and Daniel. Mr. Gilmer did not vote. Mr. Thompson, of Bertie, and Mr. Willey, absent. The 5th—Ayes 45, Noes 2, Messrs. Albright and Daniel. The 6th—47 Yeas.

Messrs. Woodfin and Halsey each moved the insertion of a single word, but the motions were rejected.

The resolutions then passed their 3d reading, all of them by 46 votes to 0, except the 4th, which stood 44 yeas to 2 nays—Messrs. Albright and Daniel.

Mr. Murchison called up the bill to incorporate the Bank of Fayetteville, which was read the second time.

EVENING SESSION.

The engrossed bill to authorize the inspection of provisions, being taken up, Mr. Halsey opposed it, and Mr. Ashe spoke in its favor; after which the bill passed its third reading, and is a law.

The bill supplementary to the act to establish an Insane Asylum came up, and Mr. Thomas of Davidson proposed an additional section, adding Wm. R. Holt, Andrew Hunt, and James M. Leach to the Commissioners appointed by the original act, and providing that the Governor may fill vacancies. The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed its 3d reading.

The bill for the furtherance of Justice in the County Courts of New Hanover, passed its 3d reading.

Mr. Gilmer's resolutions, after some further debate, were made the order for to-morrow.

The Senate agreed, 29 yeas to 13 nays, to hear the counsel for the sitting member, when the case comes up.

The Resolutions on the subject of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad having been read,

Mr. Rogers offered the following amendment:

"*Resolved further*, That this Legislature, in making the appropriation provided for in the foregoing resolution, intends only to protect and preserve the honor of the State inviolate, and not to approve of, but to condemn, in decided terms, the manner in which the said debt has been incurred, and to enter a decided protest against the contracting of debts for the future by the public officers of the State, not only without authority of law, but in violation of law."

Mr. Rogers said, he had offered resolutions calling for information from the Governor some time ago, in relation to the States' Liabilities; and also another resolution calling for his authority by which loans were made—but the Governor failed entirely to give the act of Assembly under which the money was borrowed. We had passed a resolution for the payment of that money, and he had voted for it—but the Governor failed to say anything about this $21,000 now proposed to be paid—it had entirely escaped his notice. By reference to the act for the foreclosure of the mortgage, it would be seen, that whenever the road did not pay its expenses, the operations should be stopped. He read from said act a passage on the subject. He believed these debts amounting to $46,000, had been contracted in violation of law. He had no idea of objecting to the payment of the money—but he wanted to provide against an occurrence of the kind in future. He did not cast insinuations against those now in power, or those formerly in power.

Mr. Gilmer moved to strike out all after Resolved, and insert: "that the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad shall not be run at the expense of the State."

A considerable discussion took place here, between Messrs. Woodfin, Ashe and Joyner, on one side, and Mr. Rogers on the other. Mr. Rogers repeated, in answer to Col. Joyner, with great emphasis and violence, that the Governor had withheld information called for by the Senate.

The question was then taken on striking out—Ayes 33, Noes 14.

When Mr. Thompson, of Wake, was called, he asked leave to make a remark. He did not desire to vote for several reasons. He concurred that the Governor had no power to borrow the money—but he acted as wisely and discreetly as he possibly could, and he desired to be excused from giving any vote calculated to upbraid and condemn him. He was excused.

The question was then taken on inserting the proposition of Mr. Gilmer, Ayes 27, Noes 3.

The resolutions then passed their 2d reading.

A number of bills passed their second reading, and then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A number of enrolled bills were read, which the Speaker proceeded to ratify.

Mr. Johnson moved to reconsider the bill supplemental to the bill to improve Deep and Cape Fear Rivers. Carried by a vote of 77 to 39.

On motion of Mr. Person, of Moore, the bill was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Sanders, the bill passed to establish a Medical Board was reconsidered, 54 to 51; and was then, on his motion, indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Farmer introduced a resolution to adjourn on the 25th. Mr. Martin moved to insert the 22d. Mr. Hayman the 29th. No question was taken on the resolution.

The bill to increase the Revenue of the State was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell of Burke, weapons were added to the articles taxed.

Mr. Stanly moved that slave mechanics be taxed $1, instead of 20 cents. This being amended by striking out the word "slave," (so as to tax all mechanics,) the amendment of Mr. S. in that shape, was unanimously rejected.

Much debate occurred on the bill and amendments, between Messrs. Stanly, Paine, Smith, Satterthwaite, Williams of N. H., Mebane, Stevenson, Dobbin, Barringer, and Doak.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The N. C. Rail Road bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Barringer's substitute.

Mr. H. C. Jones offered an amendment in relation to the Raleigh & Gaston Road, which was adopted.

Mr. Wadsworth an amendment providing for an appropriation for the improvement of Tar and Neuse rivers. Mr. Thigpen spoke against the amendment.

Mr. Kelly moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

NIGHT SESSION.

The bill to establish a new county named Williams was rejected, after a speech in its favor by Mr. McIntosh.

The bill to prevent the destruction of oysters passed 3d reading.

The bill for the better regulation of Common Schools was next taken up. Mr. Martin moved indefinite postponement of the bill, and on this there was a protracted discussion between Messrs. Cherry, Caldwell, of Burke, McDowell of Iredell, Carmichael, Paine, Caldwell, of Guilford, Stanly, H. C. Jones, Gambil, Smith, and Hicks.

Mr. Martin's motion was rejected, 50 to 49.

Mr. Stanly offered an amendment providing that this distribution shall not be made out the fund that came from General Government, &c., &c. Rejected, 73 to 18.

The bill was then rejected, 54 to 52.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.

Mr. Bower, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, made a detailed report, in favor of the sitting member, accompanied by resolutions affirming the right of John Berry to his seat, both under the August and November elections.

Mr. Gilmer remarked that the Committee on the other side had transcended their authority under the resolution They were instructed to report the facts of the case, but they had gone farther and made up a decision,—when their simple duty was to report the evidence.

Mr. Gilmer, then submitted a report made in conformity with the instructions of the Senate if the Committee disagreed to report the facts.

Mr. Bower moved that both the reports, together with the Journal and Index be printed.

Mr. Gilmer said, if there were time he would like to have them printed—but that would be tantamount to a denial of a hearing—the material testimony was very short—and he regretted to find a desire to postpone notice in the first place, and now a motion made which would delay so much that the matter cannot be reached this session. He only opposed the printing on the ground that it would defeat a decision. [Mr. Gilmer was called to order by the Chair.]

Mr. Ashe rose to reply—but the Chair ruled the discussion out of order. Mr. A. advocated the printing of the testimony.

After some more discussion, which the Chair ruled out of order,

The question was taken on Mr. Bower's motion, which prevailed, Ayes 25, Noes 21.

Mr. Ashe presented a Preamble and resolutions, referring divers matters concerning the Orange contested election to the Supreme Court, and requesting their opinion on the same.

Mr. Washington presented a bill in relation to Justices of the Peace. Mr. Gilmer, a bill in relation to the University.

A number of bills passed 1st and 2d readings.

EVENING SESSION.

A number of bills were acted on, among them the bill to divide Orange, and establish the county of Alamance, and the bill concerning Pedlars, which passed 3d readings.

Mr. Lillington presented a bill to incorporate the Danville and Charlotte R. R. Co.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill concerning the Wilmington and Raleigh R. R. Co. was discussed by Messrs. Mebane, Williams of N. H., Hackney, Keene, Leach, Thigpen, Courts, and Dobbin.

Depositions in relation to the Surry contested election were presented and referred.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After some unimportant business, the bill to incorporate the N. C. Rail Road Company was taken up.

Mr. Wadsworth's amendment, offered yesterday, was adopted.

The bill was then rejected, 56 to 49. Mr. Love moved to reconsider this vote.

Mr. Stanly then moved a call of the House, in order to have a decisive vote on the bill to incorporate the N. C. Railroad Company. Carried.

The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll, when the following gentlemen were absent: Messrs. Mosely, Rayner and Stowe.

Mr. White stated that Mr. Stowe was indisposed, and moved that he be excused. Carried.

Mr. Love stated that Mr. Rayner was much indisposed, and moved that he be excused likewise. But Mr. Love, on Mr. Stanly saying that he thought Mr. Rayner would take it as a favor to be sent for, withdrew his motion.

The absentees having been sent for and arrived, the motion to reconsider was carried, 85 to 28.

The bill was debated by Messrs. S. J. Person, Miller, McMullen, Stanly, Stevenson, Shuford, and Mosely.

Mr. Rayner explained why he thought he ought not to vote on the question before the House; it was on the ground of his being an old Stockholder in the Raleigh and Gaston Road, &c.

The House then took recess.

NIGHT SESSION.

Several bills, of no great importance, were acted on; when

The bill to provide for the amendment of the Constitution of the State, was taken up, passed its third reading, and ordered to be engrossed—Ayes 77, Noes 21.

On motion the House adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

Several bills passed their 3d reading, among them the engrossed bill to incorporate the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company; which is a law. And the bill in relation to the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal, which passed after debate by Messrs. Bell, Washington and Patterson.

The bill to provide for the removal of civil actions from the County to the Superior Courts, was rejected. The Senate took a recess.

The Evening Session was consumed in the 3d reading of Private Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Bills were introduced to incorporate the Yancy and Burke, and the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike Companies.

The bill to incorporate the N. C. Rail Road, was taken up.

Mr. Mebane offered an amendment, providing that the sums appropriated for Neuse and Tar Rivers shall not be paid until the whole amount of stock is subscribed for. Adopted.

Mr. Stanly offered an additional section in relation to the connexion of the Roads; which was adopted.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill as amended, and decided in the affirmative 59 to 53.

Before the votes were declared, Mr. Rayner remarked, that he had already stated his reason for not recording his vote in favor of the passage of the bill on the second reading. But he shrank from no responsibility, and if the House would consent to his voting, he would be happy and proud to record his vote in favor of the establishment of so great a work.

The sense of the House was then taken on the propriety of Mr. R.'s voting, and there being no dissenting voice, Mr. R. voted *aye*.

The House then took their recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Dobbin the bill to establish a Plank Road from Fayetteville to Salisbury was taken up.

Mr. Dobbin offered several amendments, all of which were adopted. Mr. D. then offered three additional sections to the bill, one of which required the State to invest $80,000 in the Road—and addressed the House at some length in support of them. The House refused to adopt the amendments by a vote of 57 in the negative to 48 in the affirmative.

The question being on the passage of the bill on its 2d reading, Mr. Jones, of Orange, spoke in opposition to it, and was replied to by Mr. Dobbin. The bill passed its 2d reading.

NIGHT SESSION.

The bill to provide for a Turnpike Road from Salisbury to the Georgia line, was debated by Messrs. Hayes, Caldwell of B., Hackney, Courts, Stanly, H. C. Jones, Barringer, and Shepard, and passed its 3d reading, 82 to 24.

The bill to establish the county of Wilson, (out of Nash, Edgecombe and Wayne,) was rejected, 56 to 42.

Louis Napoleon's Livery.—His servants' livery is precisely the same as that of the Emperor's—a green coat with gold buttons, black silk stockings, and plush shorts. Owing to the great affluence of visiters, two days of the week have been fixed upon as reception days.

A turk was publicly beheaded at Constantinople on the 30th November for the crime of having, while in a state of intoxication, said that he did not care a straw for Allah or the prophet.

ADDRESS OF T. L. CLINGMAN,

ON THE RECENT SENATORIAL ELECTION.

To the Freemen of the First Congressional District of North Carolina:

FELLOW CITIZENS: It has been my purpose for some days to address you on the subject of the late senatorial election in our State. This is due to you as my immediate constituents, and as regards the State generally, it is proper that a statement should be made explanatory and defensive of the course of my friends as well as of myself.

Before, however, detailing the events of this winter, it is right that I should advert briefly to the former condition of things in the State. North Carolina is six hundred and fifty miles in length from east to west. The senators, as well as most of the other high officers of the State, have usually been taken from the middle and eastern portions of the State. Nearly half a century ago, according to my present impression, a senator was elected residing in the vicinity of Salisbury, near the Yadkin. No one else living west of this river has ever, in any other instance, as far as I know, been chosen by the legislature to that station.—Twenty years ago both the senators, Messrs. Iredell and Branch, were from the east. Since then, both of them have been exclusively taken from the counties of Wake, Orange, Caswell and Cumberland. There are eighty counties in the State, but these four join each other, and form a tier directly through the centre from north to south. It is also well known, that, since the organization of parties on their present basis, North Carolina has usually been found a Whig State in the popular elections. But it is a little remarkable that three of these favored counties have been so thoroughly democratic that no Whig candidate for the senate has ever received a single vote from any one of them. The fourth county, Orange, though it has never sent a full Whig representation, has twice given one, and sometimes more, of its five votes, to the Whig candidates. The tract of country west of the Yadkin river is nearly three hundred miles in its extreme length. It also contains more than one-fourth of the voters of the State. What is still more worthy of being noted, its political majority for the Whig party, whether as shown in the election of the governor or the members of the legislature, is greater than that of the State, taken as a whole. In other words, as a political party, east of this section the Whigs are beaten, and if this western region were equally divided, they could neither elect a governor nor a senator. When, however, as a party, we are beaten in the central and eastern parts of the State, the West by its heavy majorities, neutralizes and overcomes the partial success of our opponents, and gives us the control of the State. This is immediately followed by filling the senators and the other lucrative offices by persons living in the central part of the State, where we have been overthrown. If we look abroad through the Union we shall find nothing like this system any where. I might by reference to particular States, show, that in some by positive laws, and in others by customs as strong and as unyielding as positive law, these stations are required to be filled by persons residing in different localities. That there are valid reasons for such a course I shall presently show. I only now desire to call attention to the fact that the system that has been submitted to in our State not only is unknown elsewhere, but that it excites amazement abroad, wherever it is known, that the people of the West should have submitted to it. By what means this extraordinary state of things has been produced, I shall have occasion to state in the course of this address.

Injustice has been done, too, to the western part of the State in other respects. In 1836 the amended constitution went into operation, and the change then made was expressly understood to have been effected to put the West on an equal footing with the East as respects legislation, because its rights and interests had been disregarded. What has been the result, even under this ameliorated condition, after we have been advanced to a position of comparative equality, and are supposed to have had some share in the benefits of the government? Since then, out of the State treasury there has been appropriated for internal improvements to railroads and swamp lands one million and nine hundred thousand dollars, not one dollar of which has been expended west of Raleigh. This sum expended in the eastern half of the State is equal, nearly, to $50,000 to the county. But the West, though from its interior position more in want of this kind of aid, could get nothing. When they have been urged to aid us, the reply was, that investment in our projects would not be profitable. It is admitted, however, now, by every body, that this sum, expended for the benefit of the east, will, if not entirely be mainly lost to the State; so that our investments could not have been much less *profitable*. But in truth, as far as they had any data before them, they should have been led to a different conclusion. Twenty years ago in a moment of great liberality, when strongly urged, the legislature invested the sum of five thousand dollars in a turnpike in Buncombe. Since that time the State has received regular dividends, varying from seven per cent. up to sixteen per cent. per annum. About the same time they advanced for the Swannanoah road a much less sum, taking bond and security from private individuals for its return. This money was refunded to the State in less time than the Legislature contemplated. It thus appearing that these experiments in the West were successful, the legislators, if fair in their purposes, should have been brought to a different conclusion.

As furnishing additional evidence of the spirit with which the legislation has been conducted, I may refer to the action with reference to the literary fund. In 1823 the legislature set apart certain of the State revenues for purposes of education, and provided, that as soon as the fund should become sufficient for use, it should be divided among the counties of the State according to their white population. In the year 1840, however, when the fund had become sufficiently large to be distributed, this provision was repealed, and the money was directed to be distributed according to federal population. It is well known that the laws of the State forbid the teaching of slaves to read and write, and therefore the object which the legislature had in view was the education of the *white children* of the State. To justify, therefore, this change, it must be proven that it requires a larger expenditure to give the same amount of education to the children of those who own slaves than it does to those who do not own them.

I have referred, fellow citizens, to these things, to exhibit what has been the action of the State with reference to internal improvements, education, and the distribution of office.

To show that I have not been willing heretofore to submit quietly and silently to this condition of things, I may refer to my course as far back as the year 1840, when I had the honor to represent a portion of you in the State Senate.—When urging the adoption of a measure for the benefit of the West, I made an elaborate statement to show that the West had never received any thing, but that all had gone to the Centre and East; that we had acquiesced—too tamely, perhaps—because we were "willing that the elder branch of the family should be served first;" and concluded by asking the question, "Ought not the benefits, as well as the burdens, of government, to fall on all alike?" There was no favorable response to this question; and I at that session, in connexion with one or two other gentlemen, sought—to no purpose, however—to organize a systematic resistance to the central action; and since then, under our tame submission, the evil has been aggravated.

[*To be continued.*]

The vote of the People for Governor of Ohio, as declared by the Speaker on the 9th instant, in joint meeting of the two Houses of the Legislature, is as follows:

For Seabury Ford	148,191
For John B. Weller	147,320
Ford's majority	871

The Hon. John B. Weller, of Ohio, has been appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, to be Commissioner to run the Boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

Gen. Taylor expects to leave home on the 1st of February, on the fast steamer Tennessee, for Nashville, where he will pass one day; thence to Louisville, where he will stay two days: thence to Cincinnati, where he will remain one day; and thence direct to Washington by the Ohio river.

FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—[APPARENTLY DIRECT.]

From the Albany Evening Journal of Jan. 11.

Important from Baton Rouge.—The views of General Taylor.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

BATON ROUGE, Dec. 15, 1848.

I have just made a visit to the "White House," in which resides that good old man we have selected to bring about a much-needed reform in the affairs at Washington. I found General Taylor not exactly in camp, but dwelling in a small house, of as humble pretensions as himself, in the garrison here.

Gen. Taylor told me that he was already overwhelmed with applications for office, so much so that it occupied all his time not necessarily devoted to business to read the numerous letters, many of which are long and tedious, so that it is quite out of his power to give answers.

"Besides," says the General, "I am not yet President, and, when I am, let these applications be made through the proper departments; and, if it is wished to remove an incumbent, let it be shown that he does not answer the Jeffersonian standard for an office-holder, and that the applicant does; for, as far as lies in my power, I intend that all new appointments shall be of men honest and capable. I do not intend to remove any man from office because he voted against me, for that is a freeman's privilege; but such desecration of office and office patronage as some of them have been guilty of, to secure the election of the master whom they served as slaves, is degrading to the character of American freemen, and will be a good cause for removal of friend or foe.

"The offices of the Government should be filled with men of all parties; and, as I expect to find many of those now holding offices to be honest good men, and as the new appointments will of course be Whigs, that will bring about this result. Although I do not intend to allow an indiscriminate removal, yet it grieves me to think that it will be necessary to require a great many to give place to better. As to my Cabinet, I intend that all interests and all sections of the country shall be represented, but NOT, as some of the newspapers will have it, all parties. I am a Whig, as I have always been free to acknowledge; but I *do* not believe those who voted for me wish me to be a mere partisan President, and I shall therefore try to be a President of the American people. As to the new territory, it is now free, and slavery cannot exist there without a law of Congress authorizing it, and that I do not believe they will ever pass. I was opposed to the acquisition of this territory, as I also was to the acquisition of Texas. I was opposed to the war, and, although by occupation a warrior, I am a peace man."

Upon the subject of improving our great rivers and lakes, the friends of that measure may rest satisfied they have a firm friend in President Taylor.

Gen. Taylor was sixty-four years old last November. He is now hale and hearty, and in the full enjoyment of his natural strong intellectual faculties.

This (says the Evening Journal) we have *authentic* reasons for believing is a very truthful reflex of the sentiments and opinions of Gen. Taylor upon questions of present and pregnant importance. Guided by such principles, and surrounded by an enlightened Cabinet to aid in carrying them out, the country will realize what has been promised—an Administration worthy of the best days of the republic.

Among the recent arrivals in Washington is the Hon. A. Rencher, of North Carolina, late Charge d'Affaires to the kingdom of Portugal. Mr. R. and his family were passengers in the paket ship *New York*, in which, our readers will remember, the cholera broke out with so much violence on her voyage, but, although the family of Mr. R. consisted of nine individuals, they all escaped any attack of the terrible disease.

Death of Col. Croghan.—The New Orleans Mercury announces the death of Col. Croghan, in that city, on the evening of the 8th January. It says:

"The brave and gallant soldier, Col. George Croghan, whose heroic defence of Fort Sandusky, while but a boy of nineteen years, linked his name forever with those of the great men of whom our country is proud, died last evening, after a short illness. At the time of his death he was Inspector General of the U. S. Army, which office he had held since sometime during the administration of Gen. Jackson. Our army held no braver man in its ranks. The chivalry of his youth was not merely that of young and hot blood. At the battle of Monterey, although his position in the army gave him no separate command, he exposed his life with as little apparent thought of danger, as the bravest of that band of heroes, whose duty called them into the thickest of the fight. He was everywhere among the brave volunteers, and his presence was in itself a host by the influence it wrought upon the struggling army. He remarked afterwards that the hottest fire he had ever been under was at Monterey."

A curious case of Collision.—In the Supreme Court of Louisiana, there is a case now on trial, originating in the flood of 1844, when the whole valley of the Mississippi was some ten or twenty feet under water.

"The Belle Air steamer was coming down the river under a full head of steam, and as she neared the respectable town of Chester, in Illinois, "feeling her oats," and having a desire to test the solidity of Illinois building, she pitched head foremost into a 3 story brick building in Chester, and knocking off the top story, proceeded onward plenum sed, against a four-story stone mill, and knocked it into a cocked hat. After performing these extraordinary exploits the Belle Air proceeded on her journey, with scarcely a scratch or mark of the affray in which she had been engaged, and arrived safely in New Orleans. The owners of the two damaged buildings have sued for damages, of which they recovered $3,000 in the Court below. The witnesses in the case expressed some opinions which were rather remarkable.—One of them spoke of the buildings injured as being very pleasantly located, though they were twenty feet under water. From this opinion we may presume what is regarded as a favorable location in Illinois."

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank will be opened on the first of February, at the Brick Store South East corner of Hay and Donaldson streets. Shares are $50; Capital Stock $800,000. Specie or its equivalent will be required in payment. Terms of subscription are as follows:—10 per cent. when the subscription is made; 10 per cent. in 30 days; 10 per cent. in 60 days; 10 per cent. in 90 days; and 10 per cent. in 120 days; and the remainder at such times as the President and Directors of the Bank shall direct.

Books of Subscription will be opened at Salisbury, Greensborough, Wadesborough, and Washington, of which due notice will be given. The Books will remain open 60 days.

JAMES KYLE,
JOHN D. STARR,
HENRY LILLY,
JAMES MARTINE,
JOHN T. GILMORE,
Commissioners.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 22, 1849. 51-10w

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

OHIO.—The Columbus papers give many particulars of the disgraceful scenes in the Legislature. The following is a sample. Messrs. Archbold, Whitman, and Montfort are Locofocos, and the scene occurred when the Speaker of the Senate, as Presiding Officer of the Convention of the two Houses, proclaimed that Ford, the Whig candidate, had received a majority of votes, and was duly elected Governor of the State:—

While this announcement was being made, which was done in the midst of a tremendous tumult on the left side of the Hall,

Mr. Archbold, shaking his fist, his head and his body at the Speaker, was proclaiming at the top of his voice—"You're a perjured scoundrel—a perjured scoundrel, sir!"

Mr. Whitman, advancing towards the Speaker's seat, and shaking his fist at that officer—Mr. Speaker, *Mr. Speaker*, MR. SPEAKER, I order you, sir, I command you, sir, in the name of the people, to stop; to come down from that desk! You have violated your oath, sir; you are a miserable coward! You're a perjured villain! He then turned to the Clerks' desk and threateningly commanded them to make no entry of the Speaker's declaration.

It is impossible to describe the excitement and confusion in which the whole of these proceedings were transacted. The left side of the House was on their feet, and aiding in the uproar, and the gestures, attitudes, exclamations and ejaculations of the parties made a picture which can only be conveyed by the skilful painter of men under the influence of the most excited passion.

During this scene, and while Messrs. Whitman, Archbold, and other Senators were hurling their anathemas and oaths at the Speaker, that officer announced that,

The Convention having accomplished the purpose for which it was convened, the Senators will now retire to their chamber.

The Senators then left the Hall.

Mr. Mott—I move the Speaker call the House to order, now that we have got rid of these disorderly Senators.

Speaker—The House will come to order.

Mr

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1849.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We refer the reader to the full reports, from the Raleigh papers, and from our Reporter, of the proceedings.

The adjournment will probably take place this week, and so far, no bill but one, (the Turnpike from Salisbury West,) which is calculated to improve the condition of the State, has passed. The Central Rail Road, with provisions tacked to it for every section of the State *except this*, passed the House by a vote of 59 to 53, after a speech by Mr. Dobbin which is praised by all persons for its ability and liberality. And immediately afterwards the House rejected his motion to aid our Plank Road scheme, the only thing asked for by this place! And what is more, Mr. Cad. Jones, Jr. of Orange, spoke against the bill after the appropriation by the State was refused! This is patriotism and liberality, with a vengeance. See Thursday's proceedings.

The Central bill provides for a Rail Road from Goldsborough, through Raleigh and Salisbury, to Charlotte. The State to subscribe two millions, and individuals one. The Raleigh and Gaston Road to be put in complete order, with T rails, by the old stockholders, at a cost of $600,000, in consideration of which, they are to have half the road, and be released from their bonds, on which suit is pending. The Raleigh and Gaston road to be extended to Weldon, 14 miles; the State to pay half and individuals half, the expense. Appropriations are made for Neuse and Tar rivers.

Mr. Dobbin has but met the expectations and desires of his constituents by advocating this bill. But his liberality and patriotism contrast strongly with the vote of the House on the only measure proposed by him for the benefit of his constituents. We yet hope that the House will be ashamed of the contrast, and pass his amendment.

The Register says, Mr. Dobbin "contrasted the poverty and de olation which our supineness had brought on us, in spite of great natural advantages, with the flourishing condition of States which had adopted liberal systems of Internal Improvements. He said that North Carolina should not hesitate to go in debt to the amount of three or four millions, in order to carry on extended, but judicious plans of improvement. We had nothing to do, he said, but to instruct the State Treasurer to advertise that North Carolina wanted to borrow four millions, and ten times the amount would immediately be offered her. The citizens of the little State of Massachusetts, which was not much larger than his pocket handkerchief, would shame us by a much greater sum, and never feel it. "How," inquired Mr. Satterthwaite, "is little Massachusetts able to lend us so much money? How did she make it?" She is enabled to do so, replied Mr. Dobbin, because years ago she commenced, and has continued to carry forward an extensive system of Internal Improvements. It is because she has accomplished what we have yet to begin, that she has her millions to lend. With a territory less than one-fifth part of North Carolina, she has now more population, and by actual assessment near four times as much wealth. The city of Boston alone is worth more than the whole State of North Carolina. If North Carolina will imitate the noble enterprise of Massachusetts, said Mr. Dobbin, we, some twenty years hence, may lend our millions to some far off frontier State, which then may be as needy as we are now."

Mr. Dobbin was frequently applauded by the members, in spite of the Chairman's efforts to preserve decorum.—Indeed, a man must be stoically indifferent to the well-re of his State, not to be moved by such eloquent appeals."

The bill to incorporate the Bank of Fayetteville, with a capital of $800,000, and branches or agencies at Salisbury, Wadesborough, Greensborough, and Washington, has become a law. Books for subscription are to be opened on the 1st February. (See Advertisement.)

The bill providing contingently for an amendment of the Constitution on the subject of Free Suffrage, has passed the House, and will doubtless pass the Senate. We have not seen it, but believe that it submits the matter to the decision of the people.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—Two young gentlemen have left this place to embark for California—Mr. George Lawrence by way of New York, and Mr. Jas. K. Johnson by way of Charleston. Three others, we learn, are making preparations for the journey. We wish them success.

DINNER TO EX-GOVERNOR GRAHAM.—The citizens of Hillsborough this day give a Public Dinner to their distinguished fellow-citizen, on the occasion of his return amongst them after four years' absence in the service of the State. None know better, or appreciate more highly, the public and private virtues of Gov. Graham, than those amongst whom he has lived since his boyhood.

PLANK ROADS.—An interesting article on this subject will be found on our first page.

HON. T. L. CLINGMAN.—We have received the promised Address of this gentleman to his constituents, "on the recent Senatorial Election." It is very long, and will make, we suppose, about eight columns of this paper, in small type. This would be a bar to our republication of it, at this season of the year, if we did not feel bound to comment upon portions of it, and upon Mr. Clingman's conduct, as we view it, on this subject. We cannot in fairness make that comment without giving his statement along with it. Therefore our readers must bear the infliction. The first part, (being 2 pages out of 16,) will be found in another column.

In the outset, Mr. Clingman has made a remarkable assertion, viz: that only one person living west of the Yadkin has ever, to his knowledge, been elected to the U. S. Senate from this State—and that person nearly half a century ago. Surely it would have given Mr. Clingman but little trouble to consult the records of the Senate, or the book, (of which many thousands were published by the Senate,) entitled "The Constitution," in which a list of all the Senators in Congress, from 1789 down, is given. In that list we find, that Jesse Franklin was elected Senator in 1799, and again in 1807, two years after his term had expired. That Montfort Stokes was elected in 1816, and again in 1817. And that Francis Locke was elected in 1813. All these were gentlemen from west of the Yadkin. And it thus appears, that *five* times, instead of *once* as stated by Mr. Clingman, has the Legislature elected a Senator from that region. As this is the burden of Mr. Clingman's address, the main point of his bitter complaint of neglect and ill treatment of the West, it is most remarkable, and we think utterly inexcusable, that he did not properly inform himself before he published a pamphlet so calculated, and intended, to rouse a feeling of bitter hostility in the hearts of the people of Western North Carolina against their brethren of the rest of the State.

As to "the other high officers of the State," Mr. Clingman is equally unfortunate. Since 1820, out of 12 Governors, five have been Western men, and selected in part *because* they were Western men, viz: Messrs. Franklin, Stokes, Swain, Morehead, and Graham, and they served 14 years out of the 29. So unfounded is this complaint, that at the late election, the whole Eastern part of the State was loud in its complaint that an Eastern man was not selected; that the West had more than its share. And so at this session of the Legislature, Mr. Shepard voted for an Eastern gentleman for Senator, on the ground that the East had not had its share.

And then the idea that Wake, Orange, Caswell and Cumberland "join each other!" Why Caswell and Cumberland are further apart, for all practical purposes, as to either intercourse or a common interest, than Buncombe and Cumberland.

Next we may notice Mr. Clingman's statement that the West gives the majority by which the Whigs triumph in the elections: that without her vote the Whigs would be in a minority in the State. Granted, without examination. But is that a reason why Mr. Clingman should be elected Senator in preference to one infinitely his superior in every point of view? If so, Mr. Clingman should be informed that there is at least one other region of the State which might claim to have the Senator. We mean the five counties on our Southern border, Anson, Cabarrus, Richmond, Montgomery, and Stanly, which, in the last Governor's election, gave a Whig majority of 2737, more than three times the majority by which Gov. Manly was elected. Now why should not these counties claim the Senator, on the ground that the Whigs would have been defeated, even with the State of Buncombe and all its neighbors, but for them? The pretension of Mr. Clingman is simply ridiculous. The real and only question is, did the West bring forward a candidate of equal fitness for the place, and was another, his inferior, or only his equal, preferred because he came from another part of the State? The West brought forward no candidate, but the Legislature decided that point, and decided it in accordance with the opinions of ninety-nine hundreds of the people, every where, and of all parties.

Does Mr. Clingman mean to say, that in *any* State, the Senatorial offices are required, "by positive law," "to be filled by persons residing in different localities"? If so, we would like to know what State has made itself so ridiculous. If that was not his meaning, his remark does not appear to have any bearing on the matter in hand; and is only calculated to make an erroneous impression.

On the subject of State Legislation for Internal Improvements, Mr. Clingman exhibits singular ignorance of facts. He says, that since 1836 there has been appropriated out of the State Treasury to rail roads and swamp lands, $1,900,000, not one dollar of which has been expended west of Raleigh; but, expended in the eastern half of the State, is equal to $50,000 to the county. But "the West *could get nothing*." Now we would like to know when and where this $1,900,000 was expended? We affirm that it cannot be shown. We have no means of ascertaining what sum the Swamp Lands have cost the State, but suppose that $50,000 would cover it. But that was no object of internal improvement; it was simply an endeavor to reclaim lands which belong to the State, that they might be sold, and the proceeds applied to education all over the State, East and West. The only sum paid out of the Treasury for Internal Improvement, was $600,000 of subscription to the Wilmington road; and when that was appropriated, *by the very same act*, two-fifths of the estimated cost, supposed to be $800,000, were appropriated to a Rail Road to the West. The difference was, that the people of Wilmington joined the State by subscribing more than she did, and the people of the West, the whole West, which was "more in want of this kind of aid," were willing to contribute to that Western Rail Road, for which the State offered $800,000, the magnificent sum of about $70,000. Wilmington complied with the conditions, and got the money. The West refused to comply with exactly similar conditions, and thereby refused to take what the State most liberally offered. These are facts, susceptible of proof in the Revised Statutes, and other public documents. They are matters of history, which give a very different aspect to the conduct of the State towards the West, from that presented by Mr. Clingman. To show how little foundation there is for Mr. Clingman's complaint of partial legislation in favor of the Centre of the State, we may add, that the very Legislature which thus appropriated $600,000 to the Wilmington Road, and $800,000 to the Western Road positively refused to give one cent to the Raleigh and Gaston Road. It is true that it subsequently loaned, not money, but its credit, to that Road; but it was in the spirit of Shylock himself, not only a mortgage on all its property, but individual bonds for half a million besides. And not only has the State taken actual possession of the entire property, which cost more than a million and a half, but is now suing to recover the bonds likewise. Shylock could get only his pound of flesh: one drop of blood besides he dared not claim. Our State has got the flesh, and is now greedily covering the blood of its patriotic and unfortunate citizen bondsmen.

On this branch of the subject we would ask, *What has the West ever applied for, and supported by the votes of its own members in the Legislature, that it has not obtained?*

We do not expect to occupy a proportional space in review of the remainder of Mr. Clingman's Address. We cannot quit the subject, however, without quoting a paragraph from the postscript on the 16th page:—

"P. S. After the above was placed in the hands of the printer, but before I received the proof sheet for examination, my attention has been called to an article in one of the Raleigh papers relating to this subject, which seems to have been sent to a number of members of Congress who are not subscribers to the said paper. Though the article in question appears as an editorial, yet, from the manner in which attention is called to it, from the style and tone of some of the paragraphs, it would seem to be intended to be taken as an authoritative exposition. If it is understood, as it appears to be intimated, that this embodies Mr. Badger's views; and if it be true, as there stated, that he will not regard himself as indebted to the magnanimity of Mr. Farmer and Mr. Clingman for his re-election; if, in short, he repudiates the support, with what propriety can he retain the fruits of that support? If it be true, as there stated, that after awhile he would have been elected by other means, then it is easy for him to test the truth of this declaration by resigning, because the legislature is still in session, and an election will now require no more public time than would then have been consumed by the prolonged balloting. By such a course only can he, in the public judgment, fully relieve himself from all obligation to Mr. Farmer and myself, unwilling as he appears to be to rest under such a burden. The fact that there is now, in consequence of the occurrences of the session, a clear Whig majority of four or five, renders it certain that the interest of the Whig party will not be jeopardized by such a course, since no one but a Whig can be elected in any event. As to the givings out in the article that when I return to my constituents I shall fail to get a renewal of their confidence, I shall leave it to you, fellow citizens, to give that response which your own unbiassed judgment and free will shall hereafter dictate."

Now this *is* cool! Mr. Badger "indebted to the magnanimity of Mr. Farmer and Mr. Clingman for his re-election"!! Magnanimity! forsooth! Now we suppose Mr. Farmer simply performed his duty, as the representative of the people of Henderson county; and he certainly deserves credit for having performed it sensibly, (on the last vote.) But how Mr. Clingman can claim credit for "magnanimity" in his own case, passes our comprehension. After beating about Raleigh for weeks electioneering for the office, (so the world says, and we have no doubt truly,) and finding but two Whigs and "two or three Democrats" who would support him, Mr. Clingman gave up the game in despair. He went to Washington. Soon he was recalled by a telegraphic despatch (from a Locofoco, as we have been informed.) He returns instantly. On the same day, (we think it was,) he is in correspondence with the leaders of the Locofoco party, most courteous and cousining correspondence, in which he does not once hint that he is a Whig, but says he is "an independent candidate," and agrees fully with them in some opinions, and does not greatly differ from them in others. He stands two votes. Only two Whigs vote for him, and *it is fully ascertained*, that *a number of Locofoco members will under no circumstances vote for him*. He cannot therefore by any possibility be elected. But by whispering to Mr. Farmer, in a tone just loud enough to be overheard, that he wished him to change his vote for Mr. Badger, he may claim credit for "magnanimity"!! which perhaps may be of great service to him, when another vacancy shall occur in the Senate. Now this of ours is no "authoritative exposition." We know not what Mr. Badger may think as to obligations to these gentlemen. But a more puerile suggestion than this of Mr. Clingman's, that Mr. Badger should either acknowledge an obligation to him *or resign*, we have never met with from a sensible man! Proud as Mr. Badger has reason to be, and we doubt not is, of the support of those who really supported him, for one of the highest offices in the world, he has quite as much reason to be proud, that he never solicited the support of Mr. Clingman, or Mr. Farmer, or any one else; that his election was the spontaneous act of the people's representatives, in defiance of counter electioneering;—an act doubly honorable to them and to him, because it was not brought about by personal solicitation or intrigue. The pretension of obligation to Mr. Clingman is really laughable.

THE SOUTHERN MEETING AT WASHINGTON.—The Northern papers give us some particulars of the adjourned meeting of Southern Members of Congress, which was held on the evening of the 15th inst., and of a preliminary meeting of the Committee of 15 on the 13th. Both meetings were with closed doors; but the Reporters easily manage to find out all about such things.

First of the Committee's Meeting.

This meeting lasted five hours, the whole of which time, says the correspondent of the North American, was occupied with a proposition to report Mr. Calhoun's address to the general meeting on the 15th. This was advocated with considerable zeal by Mr. Bayly, Mr. Venable and other members, who appeared detailed for the duty; but it was opposed with quite as much ability and resolution by those who were opposed to any immediate action. Mr. Calhoun came to his own rescue, and was answered in a speech from Mr. Rusk, which for directness, patriotism and conservative sentiment, is conceded to have surpassed almost every other effort of the occasion. Its impression was the more profound, because it was in some degree, unexpected. He declared his purpose to combat every movement which contemplated sectional organization. As the heirs of a common destiny, it was our fate and our duty alike to stand together. He would fight to the last gasp for the Southern rights under the Constitution, but every blow thus struck should be given for the preservation of the Union.

Mr. Calhoun expressed his surprise at this indication from a State which was so much indebted to his exertions, and intimated that hereafter her wants might meet with resistance rather than regard.

Mr. Rusk acknowledged his personal obligations to the Senator from South Carolina, at whose hands he had received many kindnesses in his youth, as well as for the aid which he had extended to Texas in the hour of her trial; but such considerations disappeared before his oath of fidelity to the constitution and the duty which he owed the republic, in seeing that it received no detriment.

Mr. Clayton, in a brief, but pertinent speech, endeavored to dissuade the Committee against any official proceeding, because it was not needed, and one sectional organization would necessarily provoke another. Mr. Morehead took the same view, and so did Mr. Cabell. Mr. Gentry analyzed the character of the address and disputed the policy of the movement, as wrong in conception and likely to be injurious in effect. It concluded, he is reported to have said, with a recommendation to the South of harmony and union; while its distinguished author openly averred that the people and the Legislatures were already united. If this were true, what need of this urgent appeal? If it were not, and there were other designs cloaked beneath its insidious garb, he was more decidedly opposed to its adoption, because its true object was not clearly revealed to those who were most deeply interested.

Mr. Foote endeavored to reply, but failed, and the discussion became general and informal. In order to test the sentiment of the Committee, Gen. Chapman, of Md., offered a resolution that it was inexpedient for the Southern members to take any other action than was consistent with their duty as Senators and Representatives. This was voted down upon a formal division, the ayes being Messrs. Clayton, Cabell, Chapman, Gentry, Morehead, Rusk, Stephens; the nays, Messrs. Atchison, Sebastian, Bayly, Calhoun, Downs, Foote, King of Ala., and Venable.

After this test, Mr. Stephens, the Chairman of the Committee, summed up the arguments and submitted the direct question on reporting Mr. Calhoun's address to the caucus, which succeeded by a majority of one, the ayes and nays, above stated, being exactly reversed. The meeting then adjourned.

Another account says that the speech of Mr. Rusk was on all hands conceded to have made the profoundest impression. He resisted any action on behalf of the South but such as asserted her rights, under the constitution and Union. For these he would contend at all hazards, and bequeath resistance as a legacy to his children. Dissolution was not a remedy, it was the worst of calamities that could befal any portion of the confederacy.

And now for the General Meeting.

About 90 members attended. Members of both parties were present, and members of both absent. A motion to throw open the doors to Reporters and Spectators was rejected, because there was no way to maintain order if the galleries should make a disturbance, which was probable.

Mr. Calhoun submitted the Report adopted by a majority of the Committee of fifteen, which was read. It is devoted entirely to an enumeration of what are called acts of aggression or wrongs committed by the North upon the rights of the South in the institution of domestic slavery, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

Mr. Foote moved to take the address out of the possession of the meeting, his object being to give to that document a private character, that those only should be accountable for it who might choose to give it the sanction of their signatures. This motion was ruled to be out of order, and the address being before the meeting, Mr. Clayton opposed its adoption in a speech of great power and ability. He pourtrayed in glowing colors the danger and impolicy of merely sectional movements, and deprecated all such as inconsistent with the duties of national legislators, and calculated to impair the stability of the Union.

Mr. Bayly replied, and the discussion became general, Messrs. Clayton, Stephens, Morehead, Toombs, Underwood and Gentry speaking against adopting the addresss, and Messrs. Calhoun, Bayly, Gayle, Mason, Westcott, and Jefferson Davis, in favor of it.

Speeches in favor of action, but for modifying the address, were made by Messrs. Berrien and McKay.

The adoption of the address was opposed on several grounds. One objection was, that it asserted, as a fact, that organized bodies of men existed in the States near to Canada, to aid slaves in escaping from the South and to reach Canada. The proof of this statement was wanting.

Another objection was that the address alleged that the North had raised false issues, by charging the South with endeavoring to direct the legislation of Congress with a view to extend slavery, whereas the South had openly and repeatedly denied this charge, and had always contended that there was no authority in Congress to restrain or extend slavery into new territories or States—it being a local institution with which the general government had nothing to do.

Mr. Toombs objected to this allegation in the address, for he had taken opposite ground in Congress at the last session.

Another objection was, that it proposed no action, and seemed to have no definite purpose, but left every thing in the dark as to the future.

The objections were held by the meeting to be so well taken, that a motion to refer it back to the Committee was made and carried by a majority of 2. This result produced considerable excitement, and obviously alarmed as well as astonished some of the more violent members of the Convention.

[Fourteen Locofocos voted to recommit the Address, including Daniel and McKay of this State.]

Mr. Berrien moved certain instructions to the Committee, but his motion was not adopted.

The Committee to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on the 23d.

The meeting accordingly adjourned to that time. Several members who were appointed on the original committee, asked and were excused from serving further. Among those excused are Messrs. Clayton, Stephens, Chapman, Rusk and Morehead.

The Philadelphia North American says,

"We are thus enabled to announce the virtual, if not the actual, defeat of the advocates of disunion and friends of secession; to whom the failure to carry the address reported by the Committee, was equivalent to a discomfiture of the most overwhelming character.

"The re-commitment of the address was, in fact, its death-blow: the failure of the motion to adjourn *sine die* was nothing. It is enough for us—enough for the people of the United States—to know, that among ninety delegates of the Southern States, called, in a moment of irritation, to decide what wound to the Union should revenge a wrong—real or imaginary—to the South, a majority stood up, greatly and magnanimously, bravely and gloriously, for their country, and refused to do any thing from which the republic might suffer.

"This is the true heroism, the genuine patriotism: and the praise and gratitude of twenty millions of republican freemen will resound the noble spirits of the South who thus interposed, as against their own fierce but besotted brethren, in behalf of the Union."

P. S. The committee of 15 has adopted a Report by Mr. Berrien in lieu of that of Mr. Calhoun.

Reported for the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, Saturday Night, Jan 20, 1849.

You will allow me to congratulate you and your readers, on the change for the better which has seemingly come over a majority of the members of the General Assembly, with regard to the great subject of Internal Improvements. When I last wrote you, the prospect of anything being done, calculated to advance the prosperity of North Carolina, was indeed gloomy; but since that time a noble and extensive project has passed the House of Commons, and two readings in the Senate. It may be well, however, not to shout before we are out of the woods; and as the Central Rail Road has not yet passed through the fiery ordeal of a *test* vote in the latter branch, there is yet cause to fear that it may receive its *quietus* on its third reading. For the honor of the State, let us hope not, until the humiliating thought is forced upon us by the shameful reality. There are some two or three Senators absent, I believe, who are opposed to the bill, and it is believed that if it comes up on its final passage before their return, it will escape the breakers. God grant it!—it seems to me must be the response of every *true-hearted* North Carolinian.

You will perceive by to-day's proceedings, that the vexed question of those slavery Resolutions has at last been disposed of; and too much credit cannot be awarded the Hon. Edward Stanly for the noble and indefatigable part he has acted, in successfully thwarting the designs of the Locofocos, aided by a few pseudo Whigs. The Resolutions adopted are those from the Senate, (except the amendments by Mr. Stanly,) introduced by the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard. When they were before that body, Mr. Shepard took occasion to lug in the name of the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, and said that his opposition to him for U. S. Senator was on account of Mr. B's views on this very subject. When they came before the House to-day, Mr. Stanly, in the course of a scathing and powerful speech, referred to this remark of Mr. Shepard's, and asked, "who did Mr. Senatorial Aspirant (as he termed Mr. S.) vote for, in lieu of Mr. Badger? Why, for the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, who—tell it not in Gath—has refused to vote for these very Resolutions, which seem to constitute, in Mr. Shepard's eyes, the *sine qua non* for Senatorial capacity! Yes, sir, said Mr. Stanly, for my friend from Hertford, who holds views identical with Mr. Badger on this question! O! consistency!" I never heard a more triumphant speech in all my life.

The contested election from Orange is, as you will see, before the Senate. How it will terminate, wiser heads than mine are puzzled to tell; but I heard a couple of Democrats conversing today, who hoped that Mr. Waddell would be allowed to take his seat, as in that event they considered the passage of the Railroad bill secured. So it is, when any liberal and magnanimous act is desired to be carried through, *all* eyes are turned to the *Whigs* to accomplish it. Though there are some high-minded, liberal Democrats in our Legislature, who during the present Session have on all occasions marched boldly to the defence of all such measures; and among this class stands the Representative from Cumberland, Hon. J. C. Dobbin. He will ever be cherished in grateful remembrance by every *true* North Carolinian, for the praiseworthy part he has acted in the Session of 1848-'49. If the Democratic party had all along been composed of *such* men, to second the Whigs in their efforts for the advancement of the State, North Carolina would now have been one of the most thrifty and public spirited States in the Union, instead of being, as she is, far behind the spirit of the age. But to my summary:

In the Senate, on Friday, after acting on private bills, the resolutions of Mr. Gilmer, declaring that neither trustors, trustees, nor cestuis que trusts, are entitled to vote for State Senator. The resolutions were adopted almost unanimously.—[The Judges of the Supreme Court, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, had on the day before, given that opinion to the Senate.]

Considerable debate occurred between Messrs Albright, Patterson, Exum, Thomas of H., and Woodfin, on the bill for the relief of certain purchasers of Cherokee lands, which was amended and passed 2d reading, 27 to 12.

EVENING SESSION.—The engrossed bill to incorporate the Central R. R. Co. passed its 1st reading.

The bill to amend the 6th Section 32d chapter of Revised Statutes, concerning the charges of Judges to the Jury, was indefinitely postponed; as was also the bill to impose taxes on transient merchants in any of the incorporated towns of this State.

The resolution of Mr. Worth in relation to a called session, was, on his motion, laid upon the table.

Several private bills passed various stages.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, when the Committees were called for reports, Mr. Stanly said, that the committee on Privileges and Elections had made no report on the contested election from Surry county, (between Oglesby and Waugh) because after the committee had been laboriously engaged in examining *one hundred and thirteen* Depositions, the House passed a Resolution, authorizing Mr. Waugh to take other depositions. This suspended further action on the part of the committee. Mr. S. said, that though there was no report from the committee, he felt it was due to the member from the county (Mr. Oglesby) to say, that upon examination of the votes, it appeared, according to his recollection, that Oglesby had received ten bad votes and Waugh twenty-one. The Depositions received yesterday, on behalf of Waugh, had not been examined, and those ordered to be taken in behalf of Waugh, had not yet come to hand.

Mr. Person, of Moore, made some remarks as to the probability of a minority report, had the majority of the committee made such a report as was intimated by Mr. Stanly; and he also said, that there was no probability of a report, this Session, as the House of Commons, by a Resolution passed some time since, had put it out of the power of the committee to report.

Mr. Paine, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably to several bills, which were forthwith rejected. So also with several unfavorable reports by Mr. Courts, from the Committee on Prop. and Grievances.

On the bill to incorporate the Johnston and Little River Manufacturing Company, an amusing scene occurred.

Mr. Stevenson, of Craven, (Loco.) at the request of Mr. Brogden, of Wayne, (also Loco.) (whose bill it was) moved to strike out the "liability clause," a favorite principle with the party. The ayes and noes were called upon the motion, and Mr. Brogden voted aye. Finding the motion did not prevail, he changed his vote to no!—Whereupon Mr. Stevenson exposed him, telling the House that it was at Mr. B.'s "strong solicitation" that he made the motion, and expressed his surprise at his (Mr. B.'s) course. Mr. Brogden then jumped up and asked to change his vote again—when he voted aye!

Many private bills were rejected, and others passed.

Afternoon Session.—The bill for the relief of the Wilmington Rail Road was taken up, amended, and passed 2d reading, 77 to 20. (Mr. Thigpen, of Edgecombe, refused to vote.)

Mr. Nichols introduced Resolutions in relation to the opening of Roanoke Inlet (They recognise the principle of Internal Improvement by the General Government. When the Ayes and Noes were called, on the passage of the Resolution the 2d time, there were only four or five who voted in the negative, but before the votes were counted many gentlemen changed their votes.) The Resolution passed 2d reading. Ayes 77, Noes 24.

A resolution to adjourn on the 29th was adopted

Night Session.—The bill to repeal so much of the Common School Law as provides for a Committee of Examination, was rejected.

A number of private bills were acted on.

To-day, (Saturday,) after the transaction of some business of minor importance, in the Senate, the engrossed bill establishing a system of International Exchanges, as proposed by M. Vattemare, passed its 3d reading *unanimously*, and is therefore a law.

The proposition of the House to adjourn *sine die* on the 29th, was altered to the 27th, and adopted.

The Orange contested election was taken up, and D. K. McRae, Counsel for Mr. Berry, appeared and took a seat. Mr. Moye offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate confirm all the votes agreed on by a majority of the Committee, which votes do not conflict with the opinion of the Supreme Court; and the Senate then take up the votes alleged to be illegal given to Mr. Waddell, and determine them; and then the votes alleged to be illegal given to Mr. Berry, and apply the evidence to them; and determine the whole matter accordingly.

Mr. Gilmer objected to this Resolution, and commenced a speech upon it, when the Senate took a recess.

In the afternoon, after the passage of some private bills on their 1st reading, on motion of Mr. Gilmer the further consideration of the contested election case was postponed until Monday afternoon next, 3 o'clock.

The bill in relation to purchasers of Cherokee lands was taken up, when, on motion of Mr. Patterson, the 7th Sect. was restored, and the bill passed its 3d reading.

The N. C. Railroad bill then passed its 2d reading—22 to 19—not a test vote.

The bill concerning transient Merchants was reconsidered, and laid on the table; and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House, to-day, the special order being the Resolutions concerning Slavery, Mr. Stanly offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That we believe the people of North Carolina, of all parties, are devotedly attached to the Union of the United States—that they regard it as a main pillar in the edifice of real independence—the support of tranquility at home, of peace abroad, of safety, of prosperity, and of that very liberty they so highly prize;—that they cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; and that they watch for its preservation with jealous anxiety; that they believe it is the duty of their public servants to discountenance whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and to repel indignantly every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together the various parts.

You will observe a striking similarity of sentiment in the above Resolution with that of Washington's Farewell Address; and yet 33 votes were recorded against the wholesome doctrines contained therein! Thanks to the intelligent and conservative spirit of the majority, it was adopted, however—55 voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Stanly then addressed the House at considerable length, and gave some folks (Mr. Shepard of the Senate among the number.) the severest excoriation I ever listened to. May it do them good, and learn them a little more patriotism and wisdom.

Mr. Jones, of Rowan, said he wished to see if there was any *new* alarm felt by the House since the word "alarm" was stricken out of the House Resolutions when they were before this body. [The Resolutions under consideration came from the Senate, offered by Mr. Shepard, of Pasquotank. The substitute reported by Mr. Dobbin in place of Mr. Steele's being then upon the table of the House.] Mr. J. therefore moved to strike out of the 3d Resolution the word "alarm." The motion was lost—Ayes 48, Noes 50—after the same body had stricken it out of its own set!

The House then proceeded to vote upon the Resolutions separately. The vote on the 1st was Ayes 104, Noes 1, (Mr. Blow, of Pitt.) On the 2d, Ayes 97, Noes 1. On the 3d, Ayes 82, Noes 10. Mr. Todd R. Caldwell voted Aye on the 3d, protesting against the word "alarm." Mr. Blow then remarked that he had voted against the Resolutions, because he preferred those submitted by Mr. Steele. He opposed their reference to a Committee, and felt sure he was right, when he read the "very alarming" string of abstractions reported to the House. He should continue to vote, it may be solitary and alone, against them, believing that nothing of the sort can do any good; and, he said, he showed his devotion to the Union of these States, by voting for the Resolution of his friend from Beaufort, Mr. Stanly.

The 4th Resolution was adopted—Ayes 74, Noes 10. The 5th passed, Ayes 87, Noes 6. The 6th, 66 to 23; and the 7th without a count.

The House then took recess.

In the afternoon, *Mr. Dobbin's* Resolutions on slavery (the House set,) were taken up, and passed by the following votes, viz: The 1st, 89 to 2; the 2d, 80 to 2; the 3d, 83 to 5; the 4th, 70 to 13; the 5th, 78 to 9; the 6th, 56 to 31.

Mr. Stanly said he would like to hear the names of Messrs. Courts, Person of Moore, Dancy and Thigpen called. Mr. Courts refused to vote; Mr. Thigpen was excused; Mr. Dancy said he was willing to vote for the 6th Resolution (Mr. Stanly's amendment) as a distinct proposition, but he voted against it as an "unnecessary appendage to the original Resolutions." Mr. Courts changed his mind and concluded to vote. Messrs. Mebane and Nicholson refused to vote. The 7th Resolution passed, 62 to 27. And thus is, I trust forever, disposed of, this bone of contention—this batch of unnecessary *Resolves*—and what good have they or can they do? Echo answers—"what?" One thing they *have* done—*they have cost the State several thousand dollars!*

The bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh R. R. was then taken up and debated by several gentlemen, but before any action was taken, the House adjourned to Monday.

Should the Railroad bill be decided on Monday, the Waddell and Berry case, or any other *important* measure, I will advise you by Telegraph.

Yours, SENEX.

A PATRIOT.—A bill has been before the Legislature to appropriate the Cherokee Bonds, on terms most advantageous to the State and just to the Western people, to making a Turnpike Road from Salisbury to the Georgia line, at the extreme Southwestern part of our State. Mr. Conner, the Locofoco Senator from Lincoln and Catawba, moved to amend it by starting the road from Charlotte, by Beattie's Ford, (by which route it would pass through Mr. Conner's plantation.)—The Senate rejected the amendment, and then, as the road would not go by his barn door, Mr. Conner voted against the bill! If the bill had finally been defeated, we suppose Mr. Clingman would have laid the blame to the East and the Centre.

The Cholera has almost disappeared from New York and New Orleans, though several vessels from the latter have arrived at Quarantine near New York, with the disease on board. It is spreading up the Western rivers.

S. C. ELECTION.—Gen. John McQueen has been elected to Congress, for this session and for the next two years, in place of Mr. Sims, deceased, by a majority of 736 over Mr. Munro.

The Annual meeting of the Colonization Society took place at Washington on Tuesday evening last. We learn from the Secretary's Report, that 443 emigrants have been sent to Liberia within the past year,—324 slaves liberated for the purpose, 2 recaptured Africans, and 117 free persons of color,—at an expense of $52,953 46. There are 657 applicants now waiting to be carried over.

The Standard has a rumor that Mr. Senator Badger has given his friends to understand that if the Resolutions on the subject of Slavery pass our Legislature, he will resign. The wish was father to the idea, we reckon. It is hardly necessary to say that there is no foundation for it whatever.—*Raleigh Times.*

PINE ENCAMPMENT, No. 3, I. O. O. F.

A MEETING of Pine Encampment, No. 3, will be held at the Lodge on Wednesday Evening at 7 o'clock.

By order of the Deputy G. P.

JOHN McLAURIN, Scribe.

Jan'y 22, 1849.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 15th, many memorials were presented, and a debate occurred on the admission of California, and a long speech by Mr. Benton on land titles in New Mexico and California, in which he discoursed in his usual style about gold and the gold region.

On Tuesday, nothing of importance.

On Wednesday, the day was devoted to the bill to reduce postage on single letters to 3 cents if pre-paid, and 5 cents if not pre-paid; drop letters, 1 cent; newspapers, 1½ oz. weight, within 50 miles, half a cent; over 50 miles, 1 cent. The franking privilege abolished, except for public documents, and letters from Congressmen on public business, not over 1 oz. in weight. A variety of amendments were offered; one exempting editors' exchange papers from postage, was adopted.

Mr. Foote found occasion on this bill to abuse Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court, for writing a political letter, and "a malignant, fiendish letter," relating to slavery. He also denounced newspaper correspondents, reporters and editors. He denounced all letter-writing, by man or woman, as, "in a social point of view, a great and growing evil."!!

The bill was not perfected.

On Thursday, private bills occupied nearly all the sitting.

On Friday, the bill to establish the territorial government of Minesota was discussed and passed.

The postage bill, private bills, and an Executive session, occupied the remainder of the setting.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, many resolutions were offered.

On Tuesday, after the morning business, the Civil Appropriation Bill was taken up, and a debate occurred on the Mileage of Members.

On Wednesday, Mr. Fries offered a joint resolution extending the revenue laws over California, and authorizing the President to appoint a Collector at Monterey; also, to establish a mint in California. Lies over.

The Civil appropriation bill was again discussed, particularly the mileage question. At length, an amendment by Mr. Schenck was adopted, allowing each Member of Congress a salary of $2000, and 10 cents per mile for travelling expenses. This will be rejected when it comes to the yeas and nays.

On Thursday, a debate occurred on the manner of doing the Congressional printing, which was very properly characterised as disgraceful.

The Civil appropriation Bill was next discussed and amended.

On Friday, private bills, among which the celebrated Pacheco case, to pay for a slave lost to his master in Florida through the interference of an officer of the army, was passed, 101 to 94. It was resisted by the abolitionists.

ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION.—The State of Massachusetts has lent its credit to Rail Road Companies, to enable them to complete their works, to the amount of $5,043,555 56. She has neither Land nor Poll tax, except for Schools, but derives her income chiefly from tax on Banks and Auctions, and Dividends from Rail Roads. She has 880 miles of Rail Roads, costing upwards of thirty-seven millions of dollars.

The State of Maryland collects upwards of $1,100,000 in taxes from the people of that State. It pays nearly a million of dollars of interest. The particulars of taxation not stated.

Virginia collects in taxes upwards of $600,000, of which nearly $250,000 is from lands and town lots, 252,317 s'aves are taxed 32 cents each, 315,924 horses 10 cents each, 9,378 gold watches $1 each, 4,332 pat. lever silver watches 50 cents each, $12,961 silver watches at 25 cents each, 26,018 metallic clocks 25 cents each, 36,658 other clocks 12½ cents each, 12,865 carriages, 85 stages, 2,085 carryalls, 3,845 gigs, and 3,318 pianos, 1½ per cent. on their respective valuations. Besides these, gold and silver plate, interest on money lent, incomes over $400, Attorneys, Physicians, Dentists, Bridges, Ferries, Newspapers, and collateral inheritances, merchants, pedlars, ordinary keepers, houses of private entertainment, lottery offices, shows, insurance offices, stallions, billiard tables, and ten pin alleys, are all taxed.

South Carolina collects upwards of $300,000 on slaves, free negroes, goods, professions, lands, and lots.

Alabama collects taxes to the amount of $291,024 a year.

Mississippi collects $380,000 in taxes, on lands and town lots, money at interest, bank stocks, merchants, auctions, pleasure carriages, watches, clocks, ten pin alleys, race tracks, bowie-knives, (184 at $1 each,) pistols, (1624 at $2 each,) cattle, race, saddle or carriage horses, gold and silver plate, pianos, bridges, ferries, stallions, jacks, free negroes, slaves, and white polls.

In Kentucky, a tax of 15 cents is collected on each $100 worth of property, besides specific taxes on carriages, &c.

In Ohio, the taxes are 80 cents on the $100 value of property, besides taxes on lawyers, physicians, auctions, &c.

In Michigan the State tax is 25 cents on the $100 value of property.

In Indiana, 25 cents on the $100 value, and a poll tax of 75 cents.

In Illinois, bes

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Teas, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting.
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cassimere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Muskinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Sheetings, 3-4 to 12-4 Sheetings; Ticklings; Anson Checked Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazarine, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Colored Printed Silk striped Madonnas; Delaine Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety.

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De-Lains and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 Bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.

October 9, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 *sides best Spanish Sole Leather,*
5 *tons Swedes and English Iron,*
2 *ditto Castings, of best quality,*

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

Sept. 23, 1848 J. M. WILLIAMS. 34tf

REMOVAL.
NEW GOODS.

JAMES DODD, having sold off his old Stock at auction, and removed to Green street, opposite J. R. Gee's, has received a full supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

100 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
8 bbls. Clarified, and other sorts of Sugar,
37 bags Shot, 10 kegs Powder, 30 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, &c., single and double-barrel Guns.

FINE LIQUORS—French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, fine Madeira Wine, Muscat, Port, and Malaga Wine, London Porter.

A few good Bonnets, and some Artificials.

An assortment of VIOLINS.

Nov. 3, 1848. 40-6m

I am determined to leave Fayetteville as soon as I can wind up my business. All those wishing to buy cheap goods can find them at my Store on Green Street, next to Mr. H. Leete's.

JAMES DODD.

January 1, 1849. 48

NOW RECEIVING.

A NEW supply of Almonds, Filberts, Brazil and Madeira Nuts, Preserves, Prunes, Citron, Currants, Nutmegs, Dates, Chocolate, Sardines, 1 bbl. Cooking Wine, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of FANCY GOODS and TOYS, for Children.

Gold Pens, fine and common Knives, Revolving Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot and Shot Pouches, Canister Powder, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices. W. PRIOR.

Nov. 14, 1848. 41-3m

☞ A supply of ORANGES kept constantly on hand when they can be had.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blankets, &c.

All of which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for Produce.

L. McKELLAR.

Nov. 11, 1848. 41-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery,

&c. &c., which he is prepared to sell unusually LOW. Call and be convinced.

H. LEETE.

Nov. 3, 1848. 40tf

G. & H. MacMillan

ARE *RECEIVING their usual assortment* of desirable GOODS for the fall and winter trade, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms; viz:

Silk Striped and Checked figured Alpaccas, a large variety; Glandian Checks; British and Cashmere Chameleons, &c.; Gala Plaids, 5-4 wide; Fancy Dress Silks; Ombre Victorinelle; Plain Black Silks, from 26 to 36 inches wide; Black Silk Cravats; Fancy do; Ginghams, a large variety; Broadcloths; Wool-dyed Wooded Wool Blues, &c.; a splendid assortment of plain and fancy doe skin Cassimeres; also, a large assortment of West of England, and Ladies newest styles of Bonnets, for the fall and winter, the best assortment ever offered in this market. Also, Gentlemens' Hats, a large and splendid assortment. Shoes in great variety, and all goods generally kept in a dry goods Store.

The above goods have been purchased at the North and East, at much reduced rates than ever before purchased for this market, being bought *principally for Cash.*

We invite our friends and customers to call soon.

Fayetteville, August 28. 30-tf

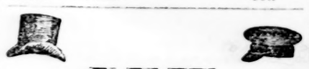
HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas,

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.

October 24, 1848. 38tf



NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Selet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do, Furniture Prints, fancy do, Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres, Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen, Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do, Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks, Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash, Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking, Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silicia, Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls, 8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do, Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts, Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,* Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread, Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do, Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Husk & Son, Green st.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Women of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Ellet; Physical Geography, by Mary Summerville; The Image of his Father, 50 cents; The Trapper's Bride, 25; Chambers' Educational Course, consisting of Elements of Zoology, Elements of Physiology, Elements of Chemistry, Elements of Drawing, Elements of Geology, Treasury of Knowledge.

Just received and for sale by

Nov. 25. E. J. HALE

Millinery.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

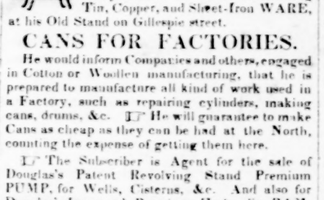
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville at E. J. Hale's Book Store, the only authorised Agency.

November 10, 1848. 41-4m

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1839, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster,* and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures *it had performed,* that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A mill on of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

W. BRANSON:

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35-6m

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION

Via Cape Fear River.

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designing their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, Care "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville." All Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

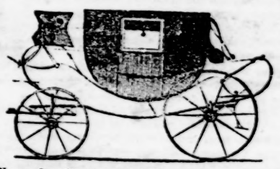
W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will enquire on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. 9-tf

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150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. 18-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of Cumberland Academy hereby give notice, that the Institution under their care will be re-opened for the reception of Scholars on Wednesday the 3d day of January next. Rev'd Simeon Colton, D. D., will take charge of the School as Principal, who will be provided with competent assistance.

Cumberland Academy is situated in the Northern part of Cumberland county, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh by Atkins's Ferry, and about midway from either place. The location is distinguished for health, surrounded by a good neighborhood, and is removed from the temptations often prevailing in large towns to the detriment of a School. The Trustees are in the process of erecting buildings, which they intend shall be competent to all the purposes of the kind of institution contemplated. It will also be furnished with such helps in the instruction as the character of the School may require. A new and commodious house for boarding is nearly completed, which, together with the buildings now ready, will furnish ample accommodations for such as may be disposed to attend the School. The boarding establishment will be under the direction of Mr. Hugh McLean, who with his mother, long acquainted with such business, will do every thing that can be reasonably expected to make the condition of their boarders comfortable.

The price of board, including washing and lodging, is six dollars per month. Students lodging in Academy buildings, will be charged for the use of rooms and furniture, one dollar and twenty-five cents per Quarter, or five dollars per annum. Other Students will be charged twenty-five cents per quarter, or one dollar per year, for contingencies.

Such as are attending to the languages, and other higher branches, will be charged eight dollars per quarter, or thirty-two per annum.

Such as attend to the different branches of English studies, the charge will be six dollars per quarter, or twenty-four dollars per annum.

For the Elementary branches in English, four dollars per quarter.

Tuition and Board to be paid in advance, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The design of the Trustees in establishing this School is to provide a place where youth may be prepared for College, or fitted for business, under a good moral influence, where there may be few temptations, and where they shall not be exposed to the evils often found to prevail in large and business places. The location, it is believed, will be peculiarly favorable for such as may wish to prepare for College; for such as wish to study, in order to qualify themselves for business; and where parents may place their sons under a supervision, and in circumstances such as may inspire a confidence that they will be trained to good moral habits, while the expenses are so low as to enable those of limited means to give their children a good education. The trustees having confidence in the teachers employed, and in the arrangement made for boarding, believe they may recommend the School to the patronage of the public, and trust that under a careful supervision, the Institution will become such as will meet the expectation of patrons, and gain a high place in public favor. They wish it to be understood, that the strictest attention will be paid to the moral culture of the pupils, and, in connection with this, the Bible will be made a part of the course of studies, and as far as practicable, a religious aspect will be given to the exercises of the School, while every thing inconsistent with a rigid moral character will be discountenanced.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't.

Cumberland county, Dec. 15, 1848. 46tf

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

The Subscriber is authorized to sell, on a credit of six and twelve months, at private sale, a three story brick building in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., situated on Hay street in the Brick Row. And if not disposed of previously, will sell the same at Auction, in the town of Fayetteville, on the 1st day of February next, at the door of said building.

Bond and approved sureties will be required of the purchaser before the conveyance of title to said property.

NOAH RICHARDSON, Executor.

Dec. 5, 1848. 46ts

N. B. For any information wanting, address the subscriber at Carthage, or see him at home, nine miles West of Carthage.

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, apply at this Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.

Oct. 20, 1848. 38-tf

NEW BOOKS.

TAYLOR and his Campaigns, 10 cts; Life of Gen. Cass, 25; Gowrie, by James; Ha... by Bulwer, 2 parts, 50; The Dreamer and T... Worker, 25; The Fortune Hunter, 25; The H... pecked Husband, 25; The Little Wife, 25; T... Trapper's Bride, 25; The Renegade, 25; The B...